The New-York Times.

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AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The French Invasion Fever—The Discussion in Parliament—Spain and the Slave-Trade.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, June 18, 1858.

If the old Duke of WELLINGTON, *the* Duke, were living still to enjoy his years, his honors, and the fearful effigies of himself which a grateful country planted upon the Hyde Park arch, before his bedroom windows, this day, the anniversary of Waterloo, would doubtless have been an occasion of more than ordinary interest and excitement, and the annual dinner of field officers which the Iron Hero used to give would have been enlivened with emotions that have lain dormant in these latter days of Anglo-French fraternal alliances, and Imperial-Royal osculations at Windsor and Osborne. For the whole of English society is rapidly returning to its normal of Gallophobia. Everybody is speculating upon the chances of an outbreak, which everybody also professes to believe quite impossible; and the most trivial movements of the mystical "nephew of his uncle" are scanned, discussed and interpreted as if his ways were as the "courses of the stars." The conviction of the better-informed—if there be any "better-informed," which, after all, one is sometimes tempted to doubt—now seems, however, to be that Austria, and not England, is the *point de mise* of the Imperial artillery. The Austrian journals are certainly doing their best to rouse the English into an active jealousy of the Franco-Russian cordialities at Paris and on the Danube. Meanwhile, the intelligence which has this week reached us of the machinations of M. FELIX BELLY in Central America comes oddly enough into harmony with the intimation thrown out in my last, that we Yankees might possibly have a more immediate interest than we had, most of us, imagined in the "warlike preparations" at Cherbourg, Brest, and the other naval ports in France. The Emperor NAPOLEON is at least not indisposed to keep the "rest of mankind" in a state of lively expectation, and it is a satisfactory reflection, in the circumstances, that he will undoubtedly abstain as long as he possibly can, from any positive demonstration of a policy, the very apparent irresolution of which is a triumph and a power.

The declarations of Lord MALMESBURY, almost in admission of the substantial justice of our complaints against the British cruisers in the Gulf, coincide so agreeably with the prevalent feeling of the English Press and of English society, that it would be ungracious to inquire how far the pressure of the outer world may have modified the mind of Downing-street. It should be enough for us to find that while all Englishmen who can command a hearing from their countrymen, are firmly and forever committed against the toleration of the Slave-trade, the most influential even of those whose antecedents and whose sentiments identify them very closely with the Anti-Slavery movement, concede the utter unwisdom and unfairness of any attempt to monopolize the police of the seas, close or open, by the British flag. And it will be the fault of those of our own people who heartily and honestly desire, not merely the *immunity* but the *respectability* of the flag of America, if this "affair" is not made the means of compelling our own Government to do its duty in the matter of the Slave-trade as well as of constraining English naval lieutenants to meddle no more with the "stars and stripes." It is too late now to lament over the foolish and vulgar violence with which some of our Senators appear to have fallen upon the whole subject. They have acted "according to their kind," and so long as any portion of our people chooses to tolerate men like the Toombses and the Pughs, we must be content to bear the shame of their conspicuous absurdity and their very *post-prandial* declamation. Nevertheless, an American in Europe may be forgiven for owning to a sensation very like shame at the contrast between the intemperate fury with which the assertion of our national rights is so constantly defiled even in the Chamber of the Senate—and the quiet dignity with which a body like the House of Lords, by no means remarkable for its weight of wisdom, approached questions equally momentous. The core of the whole difficulty was touched last night in this branch of the British Parliament by the Bishop of Oxford, in a most sensible, statesmanlike, and high-spirited speech. This distinguished prelate, who is a son of WILBERFORCE showed all his father's true philanthropy, with much more than his father's political sagacity, in his treatment of the matter. He fully exposed the intrinsic responsibility of Spain in the business, and urged upon the Government the supreme importance of compelling Spain to do her duty in the premises. The *Times* of to-day hesitates over this course, on the ground that it will never do exact of Spain what is conceded to France and to America. But the claims of England upon Spain in relation to the Slave-trade are specific and peculiar, and this the *Times* appears to have forgotten. It will not, however, I think, be forgotten by the Government of Great Britain, and would not be overlooked, certainly, by any Government in America, which really wished to acquire Cuba in a respectable way. But the factual chaos of secessionist intrigues, New-Orleans revolutions, Mormon explosions and general administrative imbecility, what are we to look for? I am afraid that, after all we are no better off at home than these bewildered Britons are, in the matter of political organization and honest capacity for public affairs! In private life let us, however, hope that we are not altogether such as Britons in their Courts of law appear to be. For all London is now scandalized beyond measure by the revelations of the "Meux case" from which it appears that Lord ERNEST BRUCE (son of that Marchioness Dowager of AYLESBURY from whom the Duke de MALAKOFF has just so gallantly escaped) and the lady his wife, gave their youngest daughter to one of the richest of London brewers, and wealthiest of young Baronets, Sir HENRY MEUX, for and in consideration of a settlement upon her of about $75,000 per annum; that thereafter they and theirs upon the one side, and upon the other the sisters and brothers-in-law of Sir HENRY fell upon that hapless individual, at all times and in all places, to extract from him whatever he could be made to yield in the way of gold, silver and Bank of England notes. Lord ERNEST, for instance, building a house with a cheque for £5,000 administered by his son-in-law; Lady MALDEN, daughter-in-law of the Earl of ESSEX, and sister of Sir HENRY, "carrying away" ("convey," the wise it call) from his estate of Theobalds two van-loads of plate and furniture, and over £2,000 in golden sovereigns—and others, of either house, acting in like manner—and that at the last Sir HENRY'S poor brain, hard beset with beer and folly, having given way, Lord ERNEST BRUCE accepted in the will of his son-in-law a position as "manager in the brewery," with a salary of £2,000 a year, he by his own statement "not being at all familiar with the business." Imagine the horror of ROBERT BRUCE King of the Scots, had some Cornelius Agrippa showed him in a glass this coming fate of a lordly Bruce in the middle of the Nineteenth Christian Century!

The upshot of the case now arguing will determine poor Sir HENRY'S fate, and give him as a prey for the brief remainder of his days, either to the harpies with whom he was by birth connected or to those whom he has since taken to his bosom To him, poor man, it matters little; but what are we to think of the "noble and gentle" circles in which so dismal, so vulgar, so odious a history has for years been quietly enacting? H.

SABBATH-SCHOOL FESTIVAL AT MAMARONECK.—A Sabbath-School festival was held near Mamaroneck, last week, in which the Washington-street School, with large delegations from the Sands-street and other churches in Brooklyn, participated, by invitation of the Orienta School in Mamaroneck. The spot selected for the festival was Lake Minnehaha, where there was a pic-nic, with the usual accompaniments. An address of welcome was delivered by Mr. THOS. RUSSELL. Dr. KENNADAY, of Brooklyn, responded. Other speeches were made, and the affair went off pleasantly.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Result of a Naval Court-Martial—The New Sloops-of-War—Arrival of Mike Walsh from Mexico—The African Squadron—Agricultural Appropriations, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 1.

Second-Lieutenant R. A. WITTIER, U. S. Marine Corps, and Lieutenant E. C. STOCKTON, U. S. Navy, were lately tried before a Naval Court-Martial at Panama, found guilty, and sentenced—WITTIER to be dismissed from the service, and STOCKTON to be cashiered. The President yesterday approved both sentences.

The rumor that Secretary TOUCEY had ordered two of the new sloops-of-war to be built at the Philadelphia Navy-Yard, I am authorized to say, is not true.

Baron GEROLT had an interview with Secretary CASS to-day, touching the rights of Prussian emigrants.

The Hon. MIKE WALSH, late Special Agent of this Government to Mexico, arrived here this afternoon He brings dispatches from Mr. FORSYTH.

I learn from a reliable source that the Secretary of the Navy is displeased and mortified at the inactivity and inefficiency exhibited by Commodore CONOVER, now in command of the African squadron. The flag officer has the control of the vessels attached to his squadron, but it is doubted by the Department if he has the right to lie in one port for eight months to the great neglect of the business entrusted to his care. His flag-ship (*Cumberland,*) is one of the finest in the navy and she still lies at Maderia, where she came near being lost on the rocks during a heavy gale.

The African Squadron now consists of the *Cumberland, Vincennes, Dale,* and *Marion* and *Bainbridge.* The storeship *Release* is now on her way with supplies for the Squadron.

Dispatches report the African fever as raging on the *Dale.* One officer and several men had died. This vessel, I understand, will be ordered home at an early day, in consequence of the sickness on board. At one time the officers and crew were nearly in a starving condition. There were no provisions to be had but a little rice, and the ship was compelled to keep out at sea on account of the fever aboard. The Department will take early measures for the relief of the sufferers.

The strong opposition lately exhibited by Congress to the annual appropriation for agricultural purposes has induced the Patent Office to make a rough estimate of the advantage arising to the people from this expenditure. The whole amount appropriated in twenty years amounts to $267,500. The office has reliable data in proof of the assumptions that without the increase of capital or labor the farmers of the country are enjoying enhanced profits in the Corn crop of $24,000,000 a year, and in the Wheat crop of $20,000,000 more; that the new product of Chinese Sugar Cane will realize a profit of ten dollars per acre on one million of acres this year. This shows a large balance in favor of the Agricultural Bureau. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 1.

Dispatches received at the Mexican Legation, today, are silent upon the subject of the American Minister demanding and receiving his passports. Such a report, however, was current at the capital. Our Government also received advices, but their contents have not yet transpired. Civil proceedings were continued against foreigners who refused to pay contributions on their property, and those who resisted the Federal authorities were ordered to leave the capital. Several Russians and Germans, together with Americans, had sought protection from Minister FORSYTH.

A contract had been concluded by the Post-Office and Navy Departments, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for carrying the mails between Astoria and Panama at $348,250 per annum.

Mr. W. H. DAVIDGE has telegraphed to the Post-Office Department that he has made an arrangement with the Tehuantepec Company, under the extension, to the 1st of October, 1859.

The entire Territory of New-Mexico has been constituted a new land district. WM. PELHAM has been appointed Surveyor-General, and lands will soon be brought into market and opened to preëmption.

The Land Office has information showing the immense richness of the soil in precious metals—particularly the Mesilla Valley.

Baron DE WITTERSEDT, Minister from Sweden and Norway, has presented his credentials.

JOSEPH S. WILSON is Acting Commissioner of the Land Office, in the absence of Commissioner HENDRICKS, who has gone to Indiana.

Lieutenant-General SCOTT has left Washington for his head-quarters.

M. BELLY has arrived.

CHRISTOPHER GRAHAM has been appointed Receiver of the Public Moneys at Henderson, Minnesota, and JOSEPH HOPKINS to a similar office at Marysville, Cal.

Maine Democratic State Convention.

PORTLAND, Thursday, July 1.

The Democratic State Convention met at Augusta, yesterday, and nominated Hon. MANASSEH H. SMITH, of Warren, for Governor, who accepted the nomination in a speech of considerable length. Resolutions were adopted complimenting the Administration, indorsing the final adjustment of the Lecompton question, and denouncing the Opposition and its measures. Nearly seven hundred delegates were present. The Convention was presided over by the Hon. W. S. LITTLEFIELD, of Bridgeton.

Intention of Gov. Denver to Resign.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, June 30.

A dispatch from Leavenworth, 28th, by the United States Express to Booneville, says that a well-grounded report is in circulation to the effect that Governor DENVER intends vacating the Gubernatorial chair soon after the election in August. The reasons which have prompted His Excellency to determine on such a course are not stated.

The Boston Custom-House.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 1.

A report, said to be reliable, that eighteen revenue employes received a notice of discharge to-day, creates considerable excitement at the Custom-House. No appointments will be made in place of those dropped, owing to the decreased appropriation for revenue purposes by the last Congress.

Trotting at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 1.

Flora Temple won the race over the "Canton" course this afternoon, beating *Lancet* in three straight heats. Time, 2:30—2:29—2:33.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 1.

New-Orleans papers of the latest date due by the mail, state that the owners of the steamboat *Cahawba* have arranged to have the mails and passengers for Havana taken off by a steamship, to avoid her being quarantined at New-York.

Schooner Sunk by a Collision.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 1.

The schooners *Elisha T. Smith* and *Triumph* from Philadelphia, for Boston, with coal, came in collision off Cape Cod, during a sudden gale. The crew of the *Triumph*, except JAMES HAWES, cook jumped on board the *Smith*. The *Triumph* probably sunk. She belonged to Bridgetown, N. J. The *E. T S.* arrived up to-day.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 1—9 P. M.

Schooner *Triumph*, Captain ARTIS, from Philadelphia for Boston, before reported run into by schooner *E. T. Smith*, was picked up off Orleans to-day and brought into that port with the cook on board.

Receipts of Breadstuffs.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 1.

Receipts at tide-water for the month of June show an increase over the same period of last year as follows: Flour, 61,447 bbls.; Wheat, 245,044 bushels; Corn, 74,233 bushels. Reducing Wheat to Flour, the total increase in receipts of Flour to the present time is 835,436 bbls.

A New Phase of the Dudley Observatory Quarrel.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 1.

Mrs. DUDLEY having espoused the cause of Dr. GOULD, and written a letter requesting the majority of the Trustees of the Observatory to resign, the Trustees reply, expressing their determination to adhere to their position, and declaring that in the honorable discharge of their duties under the charter, they must insist on the removal of Dr. GOULD. Meantime, the Scientific Council have addressed letters to the Trustees, calling for the charges against Dr. GOULD. To this the Trustees reply, refusing to recognize the right of the Council to usurp any such powers or authority.

The Scientific Council, consisting of Professors HENRY, BACHE and HORACE, held a session this afternoon, at which an address was adopted, proposing to the Trustees of the Observatory, first, to take unconditional and immediate charge and direction of the Observatory, subject only to the Board of Trustees, thus occupying themselves the place of Directors. If this be not agreed to, they then propose a Committee of five citizens to settle the controversy with respect to Dr. GOULD. The Trustees reject all propositions peremptorily, not recognizing any right on the part of the Council to interfere with the office of the Trustees, or in any way control their action. It seems probable that the whole Coast Survey will resign their place in the Council, as they cannot substantiate any claim to interfere with the action of the Trustees, who derive their power from the act of incorporation.

The Trustees, however, express their determination to adhere to their position, and insist upon the removal of Dr. GOULD. The Scientific Council having called upon the Trustees for a copy of the charges against the Doctor, the Trustees refused to recognize the authority of the Council to make any such demand. Several propositions were made by the Council yesterday for an adjustment of the pending misunderstandings, all of which were peremptorily rejected by the Trustees, in consequence of which it is thought probable that the whole Coast Survey will resign their positions in the former body.

SHARP LETTER FROM MRS. BLANDINA DUDLEY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 28, 1858.

To the Trustees of the Dudley Observatory:

GENTLEMEN: I am surprised and grieved to learn through the medium of the public press, that serious difficulties have arisen between yourselves and the Director of the Dudley Observatory; and that you demand the withdrawal of the Director, and refuse to refer the difficulties in question to the Scientific Council, except upon the basis of the removal of one of their own body, to whom the management of the Observatory has been intrusted.

It is well known to you that my large donation was made under the express condition that the Observatory should become a National Institution, dedicated to the advancement of one of the noblest branches of science, and that the eminent gentlemen composing the Scientific Council should be intrusted with its development and management. I relied upon the gentlemen who had been named as Trustees in the original act of incorporation, passed several years before, to cooperate harmoniously with the Council, and have never sought to interfere with your action, so long as it appeared to be directed towards the great objects to which the Observatory is dedicated.

Having undiminished confidence in the intentions and ability of the Council to accomplish the ends proposed, I cannot but feel the most earnest desire that every member of it shall receive the hearty coöperation and support of the Trustees, without which all our efforts must fail. Learning that the action of your Board, which I refer to, is not unanimous, I have now respectfully to request, *that those members of it who cannot cordially continue to discharge the duties which devolve upon them in connection with the Scientific Council, as at present organized, and with the Director now in charge, shall resign and leave their place to be filled by such donors to the Observatory as may be selected by the remaining Trustees.*

The disinterested zeal for the cause of science which has prompted you to undertake the labors and responsibilities which have devolved upon you will, I trust, lead any of you without hesitation to withdraw from the control of the Observatory, rather than hazard its success by placing it beyond the supervision of those gentlemen whose names have been the guarantee to most of the other large contributors to the Observatory as well as to myself.

I am, Gentlemen, with much respect,

Your obedient servant,

BLANDINA DUDLEY.

The Railroad Convention at Buffalo.

THE ERIE AND CENTRAL RAILROAD DIFFICULTY NOT SETTLED.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 1.

The Railroad Convention adjourned *sine die* at 9 o'clock last night, after passing the following resolution:

Resolved, That the New-York and Erie Road be requested to advance on its passenger rates to the prices prior to the recent reduction, which rates shall remain unchanged till the 15th of July next, and that a Committee of Three be appointed by this Convention to inquire into the difficulties between the Erie and Central roads.

Mr. MORAN, President of the Erie Road, protested against the action of the Convention, declaring that he would not be bound by it, and that the Erie Road would endeavor to work for its own interest, independent of the action of the Convention

Although the Lake Shore, Cleveland and Toledo, Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, and other roads were represented in the city, their delegates took no part in the proceedings of the Convention, and consequently are not bound by its acts.

The Committee of Conference made the following report:

It is the opinion of the Committee that positive evidence has been adduced showing a violation either on the part of the Erie or Central Railroad of the contracts formerly existing between said companies, and your committee believe that the recent great reduction in passenger fares on the part of the New-York and Erie was induced by unfounded reports and misapprehension on the part of the New-York Central or other road, and not from any State of facts; and therefore earnestly recommend to these roads to meet together in a spirit of conciliation, and adjust the differences between them, and restore again remunerative rates and good feeling; and that in case of failure on the part of said roads to adjust existing differences and restore the rates of fare, the Committee recommend the roads represented to put in force the thirteenth article of the Cleveland Convention of Oct. 14, 1857, against all roads which shall persist in keeping the rates far below the established rates, and that a Special Committee of three be appointed to agree upon and publish the details of the manner of putting into operation the 13th resolution of the Cleveland Convention.

Non-Arrival of the Indian Empire.

HALIFAX, Thursday, July 1—9 P. M.

The steamship *Indian Empire* has not yet made her appearance, and doubtless did not leave Galway on the 19th ult., in which case she may bring later news from Europe.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, July 1—P. M.

There are yet no signs of the frigate *Niagara* at Trinity Bay, where an office has been established by the Newfoundland Telegraph Company.

A Vigilance Committee in Florida.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, June 30.

The *Republican* has a letter from Tampa, 24th inst., reporting the hanging, on the night previous, of four prominent citizens by the Florida Vigilants. The statement is considered questionable.

Murder on Shipboard.

HOLMES' HOLE, Wednesday, June 30—P. M.

Arrived schooner *Cameo*, EASTABROOK, from Cardenas for Portland. On the 29th inst. the Captain, during a fit of insanity, killed the mate, CHARLES MILLER, of Manchester, N. H., and wounded two seamen. The *Cameo* was fallen in with by the fishing schooner *Eagle*, HALL, of Cohasset, off the south shore of Nantucket, and brought into this port. The Captain and crew are in charge of the authorities.

The Europa Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Thursday, July 1.

The R. M. steamship *Europa*, Capt. LEITCH from Boston for Liverpool, passed Ragged Island a 1 P. M., to-day, and will be here early to-night.

☞ *One Hundred Irish Airs*, arranged for the piano: HAVERTY, publisher, No. 110 Fulton-street. This is certainly one of the cheapest collections of tunes ever published. There is no repetition in the music; no effort to cover the pages. The arrangement is as simple as it can be, and the book a very agreeable and valuable dollar's worth. Concerning the paternity of the tunes the least that is said the better. Since MOORE'S time it has been the custom of every compiler to lay hands on all those tunes which seemed to have something characteristic about them, and call them Irish. LOVER has recently gone a little further, and claimed all airs that were written to Irish poetry. It is of very little consequence so long as the music remains. There is good music in this compilation.

FROM SAN SALVADOR.

Appearance of the Country—General Descriptions, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LA UNION, REPUBLIC OF SAN SALVADOR, Sunday, May 30, 1858.

The great Gulf of Fonseca, so well known to navigators, and considered by them as the best and safest harbor on the Pacific coast, is always greeted with pleasure by travelers entering it from the ocean. It has been so often described that it seems there is little left now to be added to the accounts of its beauties. STEPHENS pronounced it as being more beautiful than the Grecian Archipelago, and SQUIERS, full of his idea of its being the Pacific terminus of the Honduras Railroad, speaks truly when he calls it the finest harbor in the world.

The entrance to the Gulf is really magnificent; its waters wash the shores of Nicaragua, Honduras and San Salvador.

As you enter it from the ocean you have on your right the volcano of Consuequina rising from the Nicaraguan shores, and on your left the volcano of Conchagua on the shore of San Salvador; in front of you the islands of Tigre and Sacote Grande, in the Territory of Honduras, and other smaller islands springing up on every side, presents as beautiful a panorama as the eye can wish. You pass on and enter the inner bay, or harbor of La Union, and, when fairly in the harbor, you float apparently on the waters of a quiet lake, undisturbed by winds, completely land-locked by high mountains rising from the waters and adjacent shores.

On looking around, one is puzzled to make out how he got in, or by which of the passages he is to get out again.

The lovers of the picturesque have everything to satisfy them in this Bay of Islands.

The City of La Union, although a very healthy place, is one of the hottest in all Central America. Being situated at the base of the volcano of Conchagua, it is completely cut off from the Pacific breezes, and the heat of midday is really terrific, but the inhabitants wisely keep themselves within the shade of their cool adobe-houses during those hours. The mornings and evenings, however, are cool and pleasant; the nights, also, are cool enough to allow one to sleep comfortably, and were it not for this the climate would be unbearable. The town of La Union is well built, the streets paved with round cobble stones as in American cities.

La Union, like all Central American towns, procures its water for drinking and domestic purposes under difficulties. Here they get all their fresh water—and it is good water too—from the ocean. They manage in this way: The tide rises and falls about 10½ feet. When the tide is out a long stretch of rocky and stony beach is left exposed, and among the crevices of the rocks numerous springs and wells are found, from which copious streams of cool and clear water gush forth. Between the tides this beach is thronged with the inhabitants, who procure their water from these wells; also, the wash-women then perform their labors among the rocks, and the cattle likewise, instinctively watching the receding tide, gather around the springs along the beach. The inhabitants generally have tanks for collecting water during the rainy season, but the water from the ocean bed is generally preferred for all domestic purposes.

This being the only port of any importance for the States of San Salvador and Guatemala, the business done here is very extensive.

The greater part of the merchandise for those States is landed here, and it is the chief dépôt for the shipment of Indigo, the great staple of San Salvador. There are other ports along the coasts of San Salvador and Guatemala, such as Libertad, Accajutla and San José de Guatemala, but they are merely open roadsteads, difficult and often dangerous to reach, so much so that vessels very frequently have to lay off those ports for days without being able to communicate with the shore. The steamer *Columbus*, on her trip up the coast a few weeks ago, was compelled to leave at San José 42 passengers and a large amount of freight, on account of the high surf which prevailed during her stay there. She remained two days beyond her appointed time in hopes to be able to take the passengers and freight on board, but was at last obliged to give it up.

The steamer *Columbus*, owned by the Panama Railroad Company, makes monthly trips up the coast of Central America. She is always crowded with passengers, and has all the freight she can carry. Her down freight, such as Indigo, Cochineal and Hides, also Coffee, from Costa Rica, which formerly went in sailing vessels around Cape Horn, are now more economically sent *viâ* Panama Railroad.

The Republic of San Salvador, although the smallest of the five States of Central America, in point of territory, ranks as second in population—Guatemala being first. San Salvador comprises a narrow strip of land along the Pacific Coast, separated from the Atlantic by the neighboring States of Guatemala and Honduras, and is, in a measure, isolated from the rest of the world, and save to commercial men, less known to foreigners than the other States. It is admitted by all travelers and other foreigners who have resided in San Salvador, that the inhabitants are more industrious, more intelligent, and understands better the free institutions under which they live than those of the other Central American States. As a proof of that, witness the freedom they have enjoyed from those disturbances that are constantly convulsing the other States. If my memory serves me, there has been no civil disturbance in San Salvador since the days of MORAZAN, some twenty years ago, when CABRERA assumed the Presidency, or rather Dictatorship of Guatemala, which position he now holds, and has proved himself the man for the occasion, the times, and the people he governs.

San Salvador, considering its extent of territory, is by far the richest of the Central American States. I have not leisure in this communication to give you the statistics of its commerce, although I have them in my possession.

There is nothing grown in the tropics but is grown or can be grown in this State. Its indigo, as is well known to merchants, is the best in the world. Its sugar finds a ready market among the dealers along the South Pacific Coast; and its coffee, to which the people are now turning their attention, will soon exceed in amount that grown in Costa Rica, as it is much better in quality. In the department of Sonsonote, where the soil seems peculiarly adapted to it, many hundred thousand coffee trees have been set out the past year, and from present appearances, a few years hence, coffee will be as great a staple as indigo is now. I will say nothing at present about its woods, rice, tobacco, &c. Its tobacco is much superior to anything produced in Cuba, and that I know is saying a great deal, but true, nevertheless. O, ye smokers, could you once smoke a San Salvador *Puro*, you would never want to touch another Havana—and so cheap too—ten only for a dime.

SQUIERS' dream of a Honduras railroad is not considered all a dream here—the surveys have been completed, the engineers have gone home, and all are now anxiously awaiting the report of Mr. TROUTWINE. From conversation with merchants here and at Tigre Island, I find that the impression is that should TROUTWINE'S estimate exceed that of SQUIERS' threefold, the road will prove a good concern. Little or no faith is placed here on the correctness of SQUIERS' estimate as reported in his work on "Honduras and San Salvador." It is well known that the road, as recently surveyed, will exceed his estimate by some seventy miles in distance, and that alone is an enormous difference to be considered through a country rendered almost impassable by high mountains, crushing all hopes of the feasibility of a railroad, save in the practiced eyes of an engineer. Should the road be built, it will secure the California business now done *viâ* Panama, as the distance saved will amount to at least one thousand miles.

The steamer *Columbus* arrived here last night from San José de Guatemala. She brings very little news. The report brought by her on the trip previous to this that the cholera was prevailing in Guatemala proves to be unfounded. Politically everything appears quiet at present among these States. May it always continue so.

THE CONNECTICUT EARTHQUAKE.—The New Haven *Journal* of the 1st inst. says of the earthquake "One of those events, which happen only once in a century took the good people of this part of Connecticut by surprise on Tuesday night. According to the general opinion, we were favored with an earthquake. At about 10¾ o'clock P. M., a rumbling sound, similar to the passage of a carriage over a bridge, but more sonorous and more protracted in its movement, attracted the attention of many of our citizens. Some of them felt their houses jar, and glasses rattle, and by a sort of intuition became aware that the movement proceeded from a crepitation of the earth. The movement was distinctly perceived to be traveling from southwest to northeast and continued for something more than a minute. Not the least damage was done to anything in the city, nor, so far as we have been able to learn, in any portion of the State. The shock was felt in Bridgeport, Milford, Woodbridge, West Haven, East Haven and North Haven—all towns which lie in a southwest or northeast line from New-Haven, and this fact may assist in determining the course of the crepitation. At the time of the shock the sky was clear and the air was perfectly still, though in that respect it did not materially differ from its general condition, in the centre of the city, through the evening. In Derby, the earthquake was felt, perhaps more sensibly than here. The houses and even the large stone factories in Ansonia were shaken, and the watchmen alarmed by the movement of the earth.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.

Political Affairs of the Island—Arrival of the Colorado, &c.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

ST. DOMINGO, Sunday, May 30, 1858.

There is no news here, but disorder, until, as an Irishman might say, disorder has ceased to be news. President BAEZ holds the town of St. Domingo, the capital of the colored Republic of the same name, with six hundred troops, and six little piratical looking gun-boats. SANTANA, with a well-apportioned army, has possessed himself of the residue of the Island, and is now blockading the city, and is only restrained from assaulting by the fact that BAEZ has some dozen or so of the General's particular lady friends in his ogre castle, ready to eat them up, or something worse, whenever the assault begins. The poor girls are playing the *rôle* of the Sabine women of some centuries ago. The ports of the Island are all blockaded by the Republic or besieged by the General, and the worst form of civil war is rife, in which no property is respected.

The American steamship *Colorado*, bearing the pennant of Commodore MCINTOSH, is in the harbor, demanding indemnity for the loss of the schooner *Charles Hill*, sequestered by the Government of the Island. The schooner lies now a wreck in the harbor. The *Colorado* is a beautiful ship, the admiration of all who see her, but, unfortunately, her performances in the sailing line have not equaled the other ships of like grade recently built by the American Government. This is principally owing to her having lain in Norfolk Bay eighteen months, and then proceeding on her first cruise without a trial trip, and with several tons of barnacles and oysters attached to her bottom. This fish and a species of seaweed increase more rapidly in Gosport Navy-Yard than in any other port in the United States, and, therefore, it is eminently careless to be exporting such fish to foreign parts at so great a cost of time and professional pride. As she lies in the harbor, we can see the sailors every day swing down her side and claw them off with long-handled rakes.

Another more dangerous defect in the ship than this is the mass of chips and dirt that has been discovered in her timbers, which, on coming into a hot climate, corrupts and exhales a poisonous smell. Many of the crew are said to be ill with a fever generated in this way, and it is thought the ship will have to go into a Northern port to recruit and be cleansed.

We occasionally get a visit from a British man-of-war, but on account of the wars more seldom now than generally. The Summer is getting up a passion heat, and the thermometer marks 102° in my bedroom. How languidly I think of the cool nights and the gurgling streams and dignified ease of my native State, temperate in climate and temperate in law. W.

Rutgers Female Institute Commencement.

The Nineteenth Annual Commencement of the Rutgers Institute, was held yesterday at the Rutgers-street Church. The body of the edifice was reserved for the pupils of the Institute, but the galleries were crowded with a fashionable and intelligent audience. The chair was occupied by the President, Rev. Dr. KEBBS. Many clerical and lay visitors took seats upon the platform. The exercises of the day were opened by a song of greeting by the juvenile pupils.

After prayer by the President, the Committees reported the progress made in the several departments, and awarded the prizes and testimonials.

Miss EVELINE A. HOYT, of the Third Department, received a gold medal for her essay on "Nature's Beauties."

Miss FANNY HAMILTON, of Brooklyn, received a gold medal for the best essay in the Second Department.

Miss LOUISA BEAUTIGAM'S essay on "Ideal Beauty" was adjudged worthy of the gold medal in the First Department.

CHARLOTTE E. WALLACE received a gold medal for the best handwriting.

NANNIE O. BARTON, for proficiency in French and Mathematics, was awarded two gold medals.

SARAH E. STONE and CHARLOTTE E. GAMBLE, for proficiency in Mathematics, received special premiums.

Miss BELLE DABBETT, Miss DAVIS, and Miss HORTON, received prizes for Drawing and Landscape Painting.

The following ladies, of the graduating class, received their diplomas.

Nannie O. Barton,	Lizzie E. Holmes,
Louisa Brautigan,	Adelaide E. Horton,
Augusta C. Bridgman.	Helen F. Medbury,
Emma F. ———	Martha A. Oliver,
Emma C. Close,	Fannie B. Pullin,
Sophie W. Davenport,	Julia Percival,
Emma J. Dankley,	Alla M. Russell,
Fannie A. Duryee,	Jane V. R. Ryerson,
Caroline M. Duncan,	Susie E. Shafer,
Amanda J. Edgar,	Sarah L. Stone,
Charlotte E. Gamble,	Cornelia B. Falcott.
Mary A. Hayliit,	

A hymn and the benediction closed the exercises.

We perceive that some changes have taken place in the Faculty of this Institution—that hereafter the Principal is to be Mr. H. M. PEIRCE, while the late Principal, Mr. CHARLES H. GARDNER, goes up town, to take charge of a school which is to be opened on the 15th of September, at Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-avenue, under the name of the "Ferris Female Institute." This name is given the new enterprise in honor of Chancellor FERRIS, of the University, who was for sixteen years President of Rutgers, and who is to be Rector of the new school. Four of the lady teachers of the new school have been teachers in Rutgers, and Professor LASAR is to teach vocal and instrumental music in both. During the past year the long struggle to move old Rutgers up town has been ended. The down-towners have carried the day, greatly to the joy of its numerous patrons south of the avenues and in Brooklyn. The Trustees announce that the Institute will stay where it is, and that all fears of its removal may be dismissed.

Naval Intelligence.

The Secretary of the Navy, it is said, has decided to have the new vessels ordered by Congress built at Government Navy-Yards, and not by private contract. The eight propellers will be built respectively at the seven different Navy-Yards on the Atlantic coast, and the side-wheel steamer at one of the California ports. The excuse for this absurd undertaking, when all the timber, and the machinery required for the purpose, must be shipped from the Atlantic States, is, that she is intended for service in the China seas, and *when completed* she will be nearer that coast than if she was built on the Atlantic coast.

We learn that the Navy Department is in receipt, by the latest mail, of dispatches from Com. MCINTOSH of the steamer *Colorado*, concerning his movements in relation to the matters of disputation between this Government and that of San Domingo, of which accounts have appeared in the newspapers. His communication is written from Aspinwall, and he say that when he was at San Domingo, President BAEZ was on the point of retiring from office, and the government was to be assumed by SANTANA. The latte had written a communication to Com. MCI., in which it is said he expressed the most friendly sentiments; and from these indications it is augured that the existing difficulties between that Government and the United States will soon be amicably settled. The health on the *Colorado* is reported to be good generally.

At the Brooklyn Navy-Yard there is increased activity on account of the resumption of work upon the new store houses. The active force will be increased from the first of the month, to about 2,000 men. The officers of the frigate *Savannah* are ordered to report themselves for duty to day. She is expected to sail in about ten days. The frigate *Sabine* is progressing. The small steamers which were sent to the Gulf have been ordered to return home forthwith. Some of those last ordered, as, for instance the *Macedonian, Saratoga, Plymouth* and *Dolphin*, have probably but just arrived on the ground. All the large ships have been ordered to rendezvous at San Juan de Nicaragua.

A FENCE CRACKED.—On Wednesday night last, a hardware store in Bayard-street was broken open and robbed of a large amount of property. The Sixth Ward Police who were deputed to ferret out the thieves, obtained, yesterday, certain information by which they were induced to search the premises No. 18 Mott-street, occupied by two Polish Jews named Abraham Schaffer and Morris Levy. They found therein secreted in closets, over and beneath the beds, an amount of jewelry, cutlery, dry goods and other property, amounting to more than $5,000 in value, all of which is supposed to have been stolen. The property was taken to the Station-house, as were also Schaffer and Levy.

FIRE IN ST. MARK'S-PLACE.—Shortly after 9 on Wednesday night a fire was discovered on the third floor of the dwelling-house No. 74 St. Mark's-place, owned and occupied by HENRY SPEAR. The firemen were promptly at the scene of the fire, and prevented the flames extending beyond the floor on which it was discovered. The furniture is damaged by fire and water to the amount of $800; insured for $2,000 in the Citizens' Insurance Company. The building is damaged to the amount of $500; insured in the National Insurance Company for $6,000. The origin of the fire is not known at present, but it is under investigation by the Fire Marshal.

The Removal of Monroe's Remains.

More than a year ago an article appeared in the TIMES in which attention was called to the fact that in a cemetery in an obscure part of the City, without epitaph or tomb-stone, the remains of an EX-President of the United States were reposing, unhonored and almost forgotten. The article was copied widely, especially at the South, and immediately it came to be a question,—and quite as soon ceased to be a question,—whether it was not due to the honor of Virginia, whose children have done so much to make her name respectable and honored, that the remains of this distinguished son should be carried home and mingle with the soil from which he sprung. The authorities of Virginia promptly took the matter in hand, a correspondence ensued between them and the authorities of this City, which resulted in the appointment of Committees by both which have made the preparations for the removal of the remains which will be partially carried out to-day.

The Joint Committee of the Common Council which has charge of the Monroe obsequies, met in the Library at the City Hall at 4½ P. M. yesterday Alderman ADAMS in the Chair.

A copy of the following communication, addressed by the Collector to Messrs. MUNFORD and WISE, the Committee from Virginia, was received by the Chairman:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, New-York.

GENTLEMEN: I take pleasure in informing you that I have been instructed by the Secretary of the Treasury to tender you the use of the U. S. steam revenue cutter *Harriet Lane*, for the purpose of conveying the remains of Ex-President MONROE from this City to Richmond, Va.

Should you accept the use of this vessel, Captain FAUNCE will be instructed to hold himself in readiness to receive on board your Committee and such gentlemen as you may be pleased to invite, at such time and place as you may appoint.

I have the honor to be, your obed't serv't,

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Collector.

To O. JENNINGS WISE and WM. MUNFORD, Committee, &c.

The subject was referred to the Chairman with power.

On motion of Mr. BUNCE, it was agreed that the procession shall leave the City Hall on Saturday at 10½ A. M., as the *Ericsson*, which is to convey the Seventh Regiment to Richmond, is to leave at 12 M.

The Secretary was instructed to request the Heads of Departments to have their offices closed to-day from 12 M., and the Committee then adjourned to meet at the Cooper Institute at 2 o

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Important and Interesting Reports and Correspondence upon the Subject.

From our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 23, 1858.

In preparing the abstract of a portion of the President's Message on the Slave-trade, which I forwarded yesterday, I was obliged to pass over the letter of General CASS to Lord NAPIER, fully defining the attitude and the principles of this Government in relation to the whole subject, with a brevity out of all proportion to the importance of the document. I cannot but regard this paper as a suggestive indication that this Government does not intend henceforth to furnish any aid for the suppression of the Slave-trade, beyond a formal and spiritless compliance with the treaty of 1842, and that it does regard with sympathy and approval whatever efforts may be made by other powers to reestablish the traffic in its old activity.

General CASS declares the system of repression provided by the Ashburton Treaty *a failure*, and virtually recommends its abandonment; but after an argument of twelve pages, to show that it has done and can do no good, he concludes his dispatch by informing the British Minister that the "President is determined to execute the treaty of 1842 with fidelity and efficiency," but is equally resolved to decline "any new stipulations on the subject of the African Slave-trade." He suggests that the "anxious hopes of Christendom" for the extinction of this commerce may be fulfilled by closing the ports of Cuba to the reception of the victims of the trade. To accomplish this object, he says, nothing more will be necessary than the cordial coöperation of the Spanish Government. This language cannot fairly be regarded as an invitation to transfer the fleets of Great Britain from the African to the Cuban coast, but rather—taken in connection with the preceding remarks on the system of African blockade—to abandon all forcible measures of repression whatever, and to substitute negotiations with Spain and international police regulations.

The letter of Mr. MASON to General CASS, on the French Emigration project, is remarkable. It is an outcropping of that busy, meddlesome propagandism, which thrusts itself into our diplomacy, invokes the interference of foreign Powers in our domestic political quarrels, and seeks to stem the current of civilization and Christianity in respect to our one peculiar institution, by the feeble breakwater of official opinion. It is of a piece with the impertinent appeal of Minister MEADE to the Emperor of Brazil to interest himself in behalf of the extension and perpetuation of the Slavery of our Southern States. Mr. MASON speaks of the "fanatical denunciations of Slavery" by the French Abolitionists, and hopes that this great measure of the Emperor, to repair the error of emancipation in the Colonies, will moderate, if not silence them. He further alludes to the emigration schemes as "measures which amount essentially and necessarily to the restoration of Slavery," and, judging from the tenor of his dispatch, he highly approves of them in that light.

Mr. MASON says Count WALEWSKI assured him that the British Government had pretermitted opposition to the emigration scheme in consideration of its own in some respects, not dissimilar plan of supplying its colonies with coolie labor. This statement, however, has been corrected, not to say contradicted, by Lord MALMESBURY in the British House of Commons.

I resume the synopsis of the correspondence in the order which it is given, observing that the letters and dispatchos in the concluding part of the document, are taken from the files of the Navy Department, and cover the same dates and transactions as the correspondence from the State Department.

Feb. 14, 1847.—Commander CRABBE writes from Porto Praya that the British had seized the *Flying Eagle* for the offence of having been indirectly engaged in the Slave-trade, she having brought out to the coast from New-York a large sum of gold to be divided among the African partners in the voyage of the brig *P. Soulé*, which, on the 31st of December, 1855, shipped 479 slaves called "volumes," from Lucyra. She landed them in Havana, and the owners of the vessel received $85,000 for the enterprise. These facts were obtained from the papers seized on the *Flying Eagle*. Commander CRABBE says that as far as he could learn, in the majority of cases in which the American flag is used in this trade, it is by vessels sailing from New-York, owned by Portugese and other foreigners, and, in most cases these vessels are manned by foreigners.

Sept. 13, 1857.—Commander MCBLAIR, of the *Dale*, writes a very interesting letter, of which the following is the material portion:

"On the 19th instant I proceeded to Loango Bay and anchored. On the 20th discovered a bark, with French colors, off Black Point. I stood out and boarded her. She proved to be the French bark *Clara*, with an officer of the French navy on board to give her a national character. Her object was the purchase of slaves for the French colonies in the West Indies, and carrying out a contract made by the French Government, some six months ago, with a Mr. REOIS, of Marseilles, which contract bound Mr. REOIS to furnish the French Government with 20,000 apprentices or slaves within three years from its date. I was informed by the officer, who visited me afterwards, that there was a French steamer, under the same contract, prepared to carry 800, and was lying in the Congo for the purchase of them. The French Government steamer *Diéfmath* anchored in this port on the 22d instant, the commander confirming the statement I received from the officer aboard the *Clara*. I also received from those officers information that there were four vessels under the same contract, each large enough to accommodate 600 slaves, to the north of us. It was supposed that they would principally engage apprentices about Sierra Leone. From the same source I learn that the French squadron consists of one steam frigate, one sailing frigate of 32 guns, four steamers of six 32-pounders each and 220-horse power, four steamers of 80-horse power, one steam transport, and one sailing transport. Their station extends from the Senegal to Cape Negro. On the Senegal they have seven small steamers for the purpose of towing launches, &c., up the river, seven forts between Fort St. Louis and Medina, 690 miles up the river, and 1,200 white troops, with a number of natives, employed by the French Government. The object appears to be to unite with the land forces from Algiers. I understand that there are four or five vessels in the neighborhood ready to receive slaves so soon as this ship is out of the way.

In the Congo there are several American vessels—one a very fine clipper from New-Orleans, the name of which I could not learn, acknowledging her intention to carry off slaves. She has been visited by foreign vessels, her papers and everything about the vessel are apparently proper for commercial purposes; and such is the character of all the vessels which come to the coast for the purpose of transporting slaves. They make their contracts, go off the coast, and at preconcerted signals approach and receive their slaves, slave decks and other arrangements for transporting slaves. The American captain then leaves and transfers the vessel to other hands. That there are American vessels, and many of them, engaged in this traffic there can be no doubt.

Oct. 13, 1857.—Com. CONOVER writes:

"The Slave-trade appears to be carried on at present to an unusual extent, and, from what I can learn, is centered at and near the mouth of the Congo River."

Oct. 13, 1857.—Capt. MISROON, of the *Cumberland*, writes that he boarded the *Cortes*, of New-York, in the mouth of the Camma. The suspicions which induced the visit were *not confirmed*; nevertheless, in *unofficial* letters from the same ship, published in the Northern papers, the *Cortes* was pronounced an undoubted case of a slaver on the very eve of taking on board a cargo. This is a clear case of the officers of a United States ship having a slaver in their power and deliberately releasing her, knowing her to be a slaver.

Lieut. PIKE, of the British Navy, furnished Commander MCBLAIR with the following memoranda of the means employed in pursuing the Slave-trade:

"When an expedition to Africa is arranged in Havana, one of the principal slaveholders, or an accredited agent, provided with funds, goes to New-Orleans and places himself in communication with Messrs. GOLDENBORO & LESPARK, No. 75 Camp-street, New-Orleans, who are in all cases the agents for vessels fitting for the slave trade.

They choose a master, and for this a naturalized citizen is always preferred to a native born American. The master selects a vessel, and, being provided with money by the agent or owner, buys her and registers in his own name, as master and sole owner.

The vessel is then fitted out with the assistance of the firm above named. About 25 or 30 water casks will be filled; the remainder will contain the rice, farina, and beans. A number of small breakers are also purchased, which, by cutting off both ends, make the slavers' mess tubs.

The shipping-master is feed to provide a crew of Spanish or Portuguese, whom he provides with American protections, though none of them answer to the appearance of the men themselves, being all purchased from men really Americans. These protections are shown with the vessel's papers at the Custom-house, and she is cleared as American. The owner or agent goes in the vessel as supercargo.

The *Jupiter* sailed from New-Orleans as a fore-and-aft schooner, carrying her yards on deck. Her owner, DON GABRIEL PEREZ, was on board, as supercargo. Her orders were to touch nowhere but at Teneriffe and Annabon.

At Teneriffe she received her slave coppers, entered three more Spaniards, altered her rig, and bent a new suit of sails.

The manifest with which she cleared from New-Orleans was for 25 water casks, 4,500 feet of lumber and 28 barrels of whisky.

From Teneriffe she proceeded to Atakos, a few miles west of Cape St. Paul's. On hoisting a white flag at the fore, a canoe came at once to them, and the owner sent on shore a letter, saying: 'Twenty-five days from to-day I will return to this place for my orders.' This letter was conveyed by LAGOON to WHYDAH. She then went to Annabon, where they shifted the rice and beans from the water casks into bags, laid the slave deck and filled up with water. On the 25th day they returned to Atakos; and, on hoisting the white flag, a canoe brought them a letter, telling them: 'Eight days from to-day the steamers are ordered to rendezvous at Lagos, and your cargo will be ready on that day, a little below Great Popoe, where you will see a Buenos Ayreair ensign hoisted.' (They had very correct information, for we were ordered to rendezvous at Lagos on the 26th of June, 1857.)

The place is called Praya Nova, and has only been lately built expressly for shipping slaves. All the canoes are kept out of sight at the back of a sand embankment.

The only resident at Atakos of any note is a man named REYNOLDS, a native of Accra, supposed to be dealing in palm oil.

All the letters brought to the schooner at Atakos, though in Portuguese, were directed in English. Three other vessels were fitting at New-Orleans for the coast, under the same circumstances as the *Jupiter*. One, a brig, called the *William Clarke*, (captured by H. M. S. *Firefly*, in August, see accompanying list,) owned by a very large and wealthy firm in Havana, was stopped by the Custom House, but it was confidently expected that she would be released. Her orders and destination were the same as the *Jupiter's*. She had, as nominal master and owner, a man named FRANCIS RANGER, a native of Nova Scotia, but a naturalized American—a man who had never been at sea. Her crew were all Spaniards, and the vessel was actually commanded by the Spanish supercargo.

A bark, called the *Splendid*, master's name RIOS, sailed a day or two before the *Jupiter*, with the same orders and for the same destination, but had not arrived at Teneriffe when the *Jupiter* left. Both the *William Clarke* and the *Splendid* were to bring money to pay for their slaves.

A brigantine was also being fitted out by a Portuguese firm, her destination being the Bight of Benin, but he did not know her name.

We were informed by Mr. LIPPELL, Sardinian Consul at St. Thomas, that an American brig, called the *Nancy*, fully equipped for the Slave-trade, had completed her water at St. Anna de Chaves, and sailed for the south coast a day or two before our arrival.

All the vessels above named were to land their slaves at Porto Praya keys, on the south side of Cuba, at which place, after hoisting the white flag, a pilot takes the vessel into the harbor, which is landlocked, and where they are out of sight.

JOHN W. PIKE,
Lieutenant Commanding H. M. S. *Antelope*."

From July to October, 1857, there were captured by British cruisers on the African coast, the *Jupiter, Onward, William Clarke, Charles, Abbott Devereux*, all under the American flag, and several vessels bearing the flags of Spain and Portugal. On the vessels named above about 1,600 slaves were found, nearly one thousand of whom, it appears, were drowned by the driving ashore of the bark *Charles*, when pursued by a cruiser

October, 19, 1857.—Commodore CONOVER instructs Commander MCBLAIR that the Slave-trade seems chiefly concentrated about the mouth of the Congo, directing him to cruise there, to visit all other principal marts of the Slave-traffic, and to use all proper means, independently or in conjunction with the British forces, to break it up.

November 11, 1857.—Lieut. PELOT, of the United States ship *Dale*, reports to Commander MCBLAIR the circumstances under which the bark *Clara B. Williams*, of New-Orleans, was captured by the British steamer *Alecto*. The *Williams* was boarded by an officer from the steamer, who demanded her papers. The Captain, relying, it seems, upon the protection of the American flag, which he had hoisted, refused to exhibit his papers. The British officer then took the *Williams* in tow, declaring his intention to deliver her to Commander MCBLAIR, of the *Dale*. Having been ten hours in tow the *Williams* hauled down the American flag, and on being again boarded she was found without papers or colors, and fully equipped as a slaver. She was taken to Sierra Leone for adjudication.

Jan. 6, 1858.—Commodore CONOVER reports to the department another instance of unwarrantable interference by a British cruiser with a vessel wearing the American flag, in the case of the American ship *Thomas Watson*, lately taken into Sierra Leone by her captors, and afterwards restored to her owners. Commodore WISE assured Commodore CONOVER that the officer who made this capture would probably be deprived of his command.

Nov. 13, 1857.—An interesting letter from Captain MCBLAIR. He suggested, and with Commander ROBINSON of the British steamer *Myrmidon*, organized and dispatched an expedition up the Congo, in search of slavers. They found the *Wm. G. Lewis* of New-York, and the *Windward* of New-Orleans. The *Windward* was considered suspicious.

In Loango Bay Commander MCBLAIR found the French Government contract slaver, the *Clara*, and a steamer in the same service, both protected by the naval steamer *Tourmente*. The *Clara* had 250 slaves on board. A French barracoon had been established ashore, and the slaves were delivered at it from the interior. They were brought down chained. Commander MCBLAIR would not be surprised if in the prosecution of their colonization project the French should attempt to gain a footing at Loango by purchase. Not satisfied with the expedition up the Congo, he returned and dispatched his boats, under command of Lieut. WALKER, to reëxamine the two American vessels previously found there. The expedition captured the *Wm. G. Lewis*, which, after careful reflection, the Commander resolved to send to the United States as a vessel prepared to engage in the Slave-trade. This bark sailed from New-York, July 13, 1857, was boarded by the United States Marshal and brought back. On the 19th, sailed again and got off. She was chartered by L. VIANA for COSTA, LIMA & Co. The only suspicious articles in the cargo of the *Lewis* were eighty-four water-casks, and the staves and hoops for twenty more. There would seem, from all the facts, a fair doubt whether the vessel was engaged in the Slave-trade or in lawful commerce.

April 19, 1858.—Mr. TOUCEY informs Mr. CASS that the American squadron on the coast of Africa consists of eighty-two guns.

The foregoing abridgement of official memoranda developes the history of the African Slave-trade for two years. From the facts presented, we may safely assume the following conclusions:

I. That the Slave-trade is not increasing, but is rapidly declining.

II. That this decline is the result of the persevering hostility of the British Government to the continuance of the trade.

III. That the remnant of the once prosperous commerce in the native inhabitants of Africa, still subsisting, exists only through the protection and the facilities derived from the use of the American flag.

IV. That the usefulness of the preventive squadron maintained by the United States is materially diminished, if not wholly nullified, by the temper and policy of our government, which gives to the treaty of 1842 only a sulky and reluctant support.

V. That though our cruisers sometimes seize and oftener drive off the coast slavers under the American flag, yet their vigilant *surveillance* over the British fleet, and the trouble which our commanders occasion to British officers in dealings with justly suspected vessels, practically operates to the encouragement of American vessels engaged in the Slave-trade.

VI. The risks of slavers are far greater than they have ever been before, and their profits are much less, insomuch that probably no more than one cargo in three safely reaches a market.

VII. That if the Government of the United States would promptly signify to its own people and to the European Governments interested in the question, its resolute purpose to assist in the extinction of the traffic, that object would be almost instantly effected.

VIII. The new French project is substantially the Slave-trade revived, as shown in Commander MCBLAIR'S reports, and indicated in Mr. MASON'S dispatches. And that scheme was undertaken by the French Government in the assurance that it would receive the sympathy and support of the American Government; and that impression was derived from the representations of Mr. MASON.

A.

ART IN NEW-HAVEN.

Opening Banquet—Speeches by Professor Porter, the Hon. C. J. McCurdy, Professor B. Silliman, &c.—Pieces Exhibited—Exhibition Statuary—Lectures by Professor Salisbury and G. W. Greene—Exercises of Commencement Week.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, June 28, 1858.

The "Art Exhibition," now open in the Alumni Hall of Yale College, has assumed such proportions as to call for something more than the casual notice it has already received. The anticipated arrival of the antiques recently executed by the lamented BARTHOLOMEW for the Linonian Society, it was expected would mark an era in the development of the love of Art among us. An event of such importance deserved an appropriate commemoration, and it was suggested to celebrate it by getting together a collection of paintings and statuary. New-Haven alone, where there are so many gentlemen of leisure and education, could, it was supposed, furnish abundant material for such an exhibition. But connoisseurs guard their possessions in the Fine Arts as carefully as a mother does her babe, and the first question which presented itself was, would they be willing to part with their Raphaels and Murillos, their Stuarts, Copleys and Coles, even temporarily, intrusting them to the tender mercies of a Committee who should arrange them for exhibition, and be responsible for their safe-keeping. Fortunately for its success, the project was broached by men known to be fully capable of appreciating their responsibility.

The Executive Committee consisted of Prof. E. E. SALISBURY, Ex-Mayor SKINNER, F. J. BETTS, Esq., Prof. B. SILLIMAN, Jr., Prof. J. A. PORTER, and W. L. KINGSLEY, Esq. D. G. GILMAN, with whom it is but just ice to state the project originated, acted as Secretary o the Committee. Prof. SALISBURY, the possessor of a rare collection of paintings and statuary, and a gentleman distinguished abroad as well as at home for his rare culture and taste entered with zeal into the scheme. Such gentlemen could not fail of success, and their request for power are "open sesame" to many collections which had before been guarded sacredly from the vulgar eye. Not only were all the paintings in the City placed at their disposal, but the friends of the College, and of Art generally, responded with alacrity to the call. Pictures were volunteered for exhibition by gentlemen through the State and even in New-York and Brooklyn. A single invoice from New-York was valued at $10,000. An appropriate room was found in Calliope Hall, formerly the habitation of a literary society now defunct. All the preliminaries having been arranged, the exhibition was opened a few evenings since by a *soirée* given by the Committee to the exhibitors and such artists as happened to be in the vicinity. It was an occasion long to be remembered by those present.

After the invited guests, numbering nearly two hundred, had spent an hour or two in the brilliantly illuminated gallery, they withdrew to the Linonian Hall where strawberries and ice cream had been bountifully provided. These having been satisfactorily discussed, Professor NOAH PORTER, on behalf of the Committee, explained the design with which the collection had been made. The love of Art, he said, required the dicipline of the eye, for that, as well as taste, needs cultivation. With this idea they had selected the best models, that they might be remembered as standards of comparison. Although a few among us were preëminent for their taste in the Fine Arts, the love of them had not been cultivated as extensively as it deserved to be by Americans generally. If the present exhibition succeeded in arousing and developing a taste in this direction, the Committee would feel amply rewarded for their labors. A community so distinguished for intellectual culture should not allow itself to be deficient in any branch of refinement.

The Hon. C. J. MCCURDY, formerly United States Minister to Austria, and a large contributor to the collection, followed. In his judgment New-Haven ought to be to this country what Munich and Dresden are to the rest of Europe. She owed it to herself and the classic reputation of the venerable seat of learning situated here, to be a great centre of attraction through her galleries of art.

Prof. SILLIMAN Sr., made a few characteristic remarks. Nature, he said, spread her charms everywhere, and a lack of appreciation of them showed a want of gratitude to the great Author of all. We are instructed to enjoy Nature by the revelations of Art. By studying the works of the great masters we gain an appreciative eye; a taste for the beautiful in nature and in its representations. Life would be much more richly enjoyed if our countrymen could only be made to see that there is a higher purpose than merely to make money.

Captain MORGAN, of New-York, related two or three amusing anecdotes. Captain M. has several valuable pictures in the collection.

F. J. BETTS, Esq, of New-Haven, congratulated the community on the prominent success of the project devised by a few friends of Art. There were paintings on exhibition in the Hall money could not buy. He believed the public would appreciate and improve the opportunity offered them to inspect these rare works of Art.

The Hon. AARON N. SKINNER was called on, but declined to add to the remarks which had already been made.

D. C. GILMAN, Esq., who has worked most energetically and perseveringly for the success of the scheme, explained briefly the plans of the Committee. He gave notice that several lectures would be given by distinguished friends of Art during the few weeks in which the exhibition would be opened.

After spending a few moments longer in glancing at the pictures adorning the walls, the company dispersed.

To show that the exhibition is no ordinary one, I need but run over the order in which the pictures are arranged. In all there are in the neighborhood of 200 paintings—their aggregate value is at least $75,000. The north side of the hall is almost exclusively occupied with works by the old masters; a portion of course being copies. The largest of these is claimed to be an original by MURILLO. It was sent from Spain to the Cathedral of Mexico, where it occupied a place above the High Altar. It was purchased by its present owner, D. W. COIT, Esq., of Norwich, during the occupancy of Mexico by the United States troops. This is flanked on the right and left by copies of RAPHAEL'S St. John and a Madonna and child, St. Elizabeth and St. John, by MURILLO. This, as well as an exquisite piece by SCHIDONE, are the property of JOS. SAMPSON, Esq., of New-York. Another Murillo, the "Teaching of St. John," was purchased by D. W. COIT, Esq., during the revolutions in Lima, in 1823-4. Prof. SALISBURY exhibits copies from RAPHAEL, SALVATOSA, MICHAEL ANGELO, &c. A "Madonna and child," exhibited by him, is attributed to Lord CARACCIA by a certificate of the Academy of the Fine Arts, at Bologne. CLAUDE LORRAINE, ANDREW DEL SARTO, TITIAN, REUBENS, and others of the old masters, are represented by copies. H. E. PIERREPONT, Esq., of Brooklyn, exhibits a marine view of the "Mouth of the Thames," by STANFIELD. H. BARBER, of Amenia, N. Y., contributes an interesting portrait of OLIVER CROMWELL, claimed to be original. It was presented by the Duke of NEWCASTLE to the father of the present owner. This picture occupies a place on the south wall, which is principally occupied by works of modern masters. Mr. BELMONT presents a Moonlight view, by ACHENBACH, and a Marine view, by MEYER. Then come works by American artists. WHITE'S "First Thanksgiving in New-England," representing Elder BREWSTER as invoking a blessing on the frugal repast, around which his family are assembled. HUNTINGTON'S "Child's first Lesson in Charity;" DURAND'S "Morning and Evening of Life;" portraits, by COPLEY and STUART; "Family Devotions," by ROSSITER, &c. Nearly all the prominent American artists are represented. Some of the cabinet pictures grouped around the windows, are esteemed particularly valuable. Dr. BERRESFORD, of Hartford, exhibits a number of original paintings by Flemish and Dutch artists.

The statuary is one of the most important features of the exhibition. The most valuable piece is "Abdiel," by GREENOUGH. It is the property of Prof. SALISBURY, and has never before been exhibited publicly. Opposite it is a figure of ARISTIDES, copied from an antique in the Museo Borbonico at Naples. There are busts of HOMER, CICERO and DEMOSTHENES, cut by CRAWFORD during the first year of his residence in Rome.

Rarely is it the case that such a list of lecturers is presented for the instruction and entertainment of the public. Prof. SALISBURY opened the course last Wednesday, in the Linonian Hall, with a lecture on "MICHAEL ANGELO." The room was densely crowded with a remarkably select audience. Prof. S., after making a few remarks on Art generally, sketched the peculiarities of the different schools which existed previously to the time of M. ANGELO. He then gave discriminating criticisms of the most celebrated of his works, and concluded by naming as among his more important characteristics that he was eminently true to nature. He saw her handwriting, and, recognizing it as divine, could not efface it, but was bold in following its guidance. His ideality was remarkable. In Art he was a true poet. He lived in a sublime world of his own. Many of his works were left unfinished because his pencil could not keep pace with his teeming fancy. He was a prophet without instruction. His mechanical powers were not the result of training. The versatility of his genius was one of his most remarkable characteristics.

The second lecture of the course was delivered by Prof. GEORGE W. GREENE, late of Brown University, Providence, R. I. His subject was THOMAS COLE. The warm appreciation the speaker displayed of the character of this lamented artist, could only have arisen from an acquaintance with him as a man. His life was sketched with great minuteness of detail, but the audience, this time a little more comfortably quartered in the College Chapel, regretted seriously that the time allotted the speaker obliged him to abridge his lecture. Pres. WOOLSEY, Prof. B. SILLIMAN, Prof. A. D. WHITE, of the University of Michigan, D. G. MITCHELL, Esq., and the Hon. HENRY C. DEMING are yet to follow.

The success which the exhibition has met thus far is as remarkable as it is deserved. Money and pains have not been spared to render it worthy of the object for which it was gotten up. During Commencement week it will prove a great attraction. I can only repeat my advice to persons passing through New-Haven, from Boston to New-York, to stop over a train, and make the exhibition a visit. They will be amply repaid for the delay.

W—G.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

The Fort Scott Difficulties Arranged. The English-Lecompton Bill and its Prospects—The New and Newer United States Marshals—The Postmastership of this City.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Kansas Territory, Wednesday, June 23, 1858.

At this moment when, for a time at least, I am leaving Kansas behind me, I snatch the opportunity to inform you that the Territory is quiet, and after so long a strife as has distracted its people this indeed is grateful tidings. The difficulties at Fort Scott, and in that vicinity, having been set at ease, there is now but one other thing to cause trouble; yet even that, meeting with contempt at the hands of all parties, will hardly be effectual in reproducing disquiet.

Gov. DENVER having, as I have heretofore informed you, gone in company with Governor ROBINSON to the affected district, for the two-fold purpose of preventing any invasion of the territory by the militia ordered out by Gov. STEWART, of Missouri, as many say, in one of those drunken bouts by which he disgraces himself and brings his office into contempt, and of suppressing the difficulty in his own territory, called at Fort Scott a meeting of the citizens of the county, when after an able address which he made, he produced a series of resolutions, which were adopted with great unanimity, by which the citizens pledged themselves to leave the settlement of their grievances to the Courts of the country. In the meantime he had, by proclamation, declared the counties of Licking, Linn, and Bourbon to be in a state of insurrection.

Having succeeded to the extent of pacifying the people, and seeing the exhibition of a desire for good order, the Governor turned homeward. The journey in that direction was not accomplished without difficulty, for every stream and creek which had to be crossed, and they were many, had passed its banks. In consequence of this the route was circuitous and in some part through towns heretofore almost unknown, except as they exist upon paper and hang around bar-rooms, bait for flat-catching. The difficulties were surmounted sometimes by the making of rafts, at other times by swimming—at any rate they were conquered.

At Ossawatomie, the scene of the slaughter by Captain REID, late of the Missouri House of Representatives, and prospective candidate for Congress from Jackson County, a few of the citizens turned out to meet the Governor, who was by them asked to explain his purpose in this matter. The Governor responded by the recommendation that the people aggrieved leave their disputed matters to the authorities, who should have his best aid in bringing about the correction of evils asserted to exist. Governor ROBINSON ably seconded the remarks of his predecessor upon the speaker's stand. His voice was, perhaps, more potential for peace-making than was that of the other. He explained that the Free-State men, having a clear majority of the inhabitants, and all the power in their own hands in the Territory, would be justly held responsible for the disturbances which have existed—which, if they be passed by unnoticed and unpunished, will effect, not only the proud position of the Free-State men of Kansas, but will deal a heavy blow at the prevailing success of the Republican Party of the Union. He exhorted his hearers to take these matters now, as they stood when they commenced—which was as bearing no political aspect—and, so doing, to bring to justice all the participators in them, that they might be punished.

Mr. FOSTER, who was the nominee for Attorney-General under the Leavenworth Constitution, unfortunately fired at one remark made by the Governor, and reiterated by Gov. ROBINSON. He was unwilling that MONTGOMERY should be held amenable to any criminal law. He declared that, as one having suffered from the course of his opponents in 1856, he held Capt. MONTGOMERY to be in the pursuit of a laudable purpose, to wit: paying off old scores. There were some signs of discontent about this time, but a few well-timed words from Gov. R. quieted the people, who agreed to a like settlement with their neighbors.

The party then crossed Pottawatomie Creek by means of rafts, thus reaching Moneka with safety. As they were about to leave that place, Capt. MONTGOMERY rode up at the head of his band, to the hotel, his purpose being to obtain an interview with the Governor, providing that no advantage should be taken thereof. The Governor declined the meeting, and left on the way to Fort Scott, MONTGOMERY and some of his men following in the rear.

On the way they brought up at Raysville, where the Governor was making a speech, when some calls were made for MONTGOMERY, who essayed to address the folks, but subsequently declined as the Governor had withdrawn.

In the course of this trip there were no two accounts of the origin of the difficulties; but although these seem in some measure to criminate MONTGOMERY and his men more deeply, they serve as well to prove the fact that HAMILTON and his Missouri crowd were the perpetrators of murders more bloody and uncalled for than any equal number ever before enacted in this Union.

If there had been one latent chance that even the Administration Democrats, so called, would vote for the acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution under the English ordinance, I do verily believe that BUCHANAN has wiped it out by his recent acts *in favor* of Kansas. Six weeks since he appointed ISAAC WINSTON, of Virginia, United States Marshal. The office was given to him because his friend, Gov. FLOYD, thought that he had been wronged by removal from a land agency, and lo! now he has been removed, and a man, as objectionable as could be found, has been substituted for him. Judge FAINE, the newer Marshal, was identified with the entire struggle of 1856 as an officer under the General Government, and, as such, can never claim the sympathies of the people. But why was WINSTON removed? Private advices say because he was accused of dissipation. I may as well out with it at once, and state that Gov. DENVER preferred the charge, to which he added that unless WINSTON was removed, he (DENVER) would resign. This charge must have left the Territory when DENVER and WINSTON had met but once, when the latter had been in the Territory not three weeks, and when he had been in bed under medical treatment for bilious fever seven days out of that time. While he has been in the city he has become well liked, for people around had confidence in him that he would not disgrace himself and his office by bigoted and besotted bloodthirstiness. He has prepared an answer to such charges as have come to him to-day, in a shape not official, but reliable, and seeing the names appended to it in verification, even Mr. BUCHANAN will falter, for they consist of some of his most strenuous supporters. I may as well add that the Governor, and such as desired the removal of WINSTON, are as much disappointed as he. Their intention was to procure the appointment of another man,—a good man,—but one who has not the right kind of unscrupulous tact to obtain office under this Administration.

A second act of BUCHANAN'S is not officially announced, but in Kansas it is accounted true, because of the source whence the information comes. It is understood that MATHIAS, the Lieutenant-Governor under the Lecompton Constitution, has been appointed Postmaster at this place. If this be so we shall have all manner of unpleasant doings about here; for MATHIAS, not needing the office, says he shall give it to his brother-in-law, BOB MILLER, than whom a meaner and more objectionable man could not be found in the Territory.

So it goes, the Administration is retracing the steps of old parties in the time of JAMES, as related by MACAULAY. They will soon so enforce odium into the hearts of their present followers that in 1860 there will be a clear field for the opposition. So mote it be

General Lane's Trial for the Murder of Jenkins.

LAWRENCE, Wednesday Morning, June 23, 1858.

NINTH DAY.

The counsel for the defence here rest their case. The prosecuting counsel propose to offer Mr. DUFER, one of the four who belonged to the party going to LANE'S, on the plea of rebutting testimony, and the opposite counsel objected. They contended that the full evidence for the prosecution should have been introduced at the outset, and because they have withheld a prominent witness to this period in the examination he should not be now brought forward for any purpose except to disprove new, independent facts. The Court decides that it is proper for rebutting testimony to be introduced upon all the material points offered by the defence; consequently

Mr. Dufer was introduced and sworn—I was present at the time of Mr. Jenkins' death; there were four of us went over to Lane's, viz.: Mr. Jenkins, H. W. Jenkins, Mr. Green and myself; I entered Mr. Lane's yard, after Mr. Jenkins was shot, but not before: I stood near the hen-coop, outside of the fence; I had no arms; there were three shots fired; Mr. Lane first, Mr. Green next, myself next; I saw no attempt to fire on the part of any others; I know nothing and heard nothing of the explosion of caps at any time; Henry Jenkins had no arms but an axe; I saw him do nothing except carry the axe to the gate; when we got to the gate Lane appeared to be walking about the yard; Jenkins commenced breaking down the gate; Lane said he must not come in the yard; Jenkins said, "None of that;" I saw Lane raise the gun but once; saw no other motion until he fired; the last I saw of the axe was while it was in Mr. Jenkins' hand, when he was breaking down the gate; Mr. Jenkins carried a Sharp's rifle with him from his house, and set it down at the hen-coop; I was standing near it, looking over the fence, when Lane fired; I walked to the rifle, took it up, and fired at Lane; don't know whether I hit him; I did not take aim; Lane was then walking towards his house; he then went in at his west door; I saw Mr. Gates trying to get into the house, but the door was fastened, and he could not get in; about that time Mr. Ropes came from Mr. Nute's house and brought a pitcher of water; Mr. Green had a pistol, and I heard the report from it; it was just after Lane fired; I did not see Green fire, for just then I was turned back to get the Sharp's rifle; all I remember hearing Lane say was, Jenkins, don't come into this yard, or words to that effect; I was present at an altercation between Mrs. Lane and Mr. Jenkins, some days before; Mrs. Lane accused him of coming in Mr. Lane's absence; Jenkins replied he was not afraid to meet any man, at any time; we found the well locked; Mr. Jenkins said, let us upset this box; Mrs. Lane then came out of the house and requested us to wait till Mr. Lane was at home; Mr. Jenkins said, I don't know what business you have in that house; she said, I don't know what business you have in that house—referring to one Lane had built—Jenkins said, this house cost me more money than any house he ever built; he then went to the wood-pile and took up the axe; Mrs. Lane took hold of the axe-helve, and told him he could not use that axe; he appeared to be about using it to break open the lock—he then sent me for an axe to Mr. Nute's; I went and got one; Mrs. Lane again requested Mr. Jenkins, as a gentleman, to wait till Mr. Lane got home; I said, Uncle, perhaps you had better; he said, well; I carried back the axe to Mr. Nute's, and we both went home.

AFTERNOON.

Witness resumed—Mrs. Lane said, "You are no gentleman," &c., when Mr. Jenkins replied, "if you say that, you are no lady;" I recollect no threats being made at the well; I saw Mr. Gates come up and stand at the well just before we left it; do not know whether he had been within hearing or not.

Cross-Examined—I was with Gaines Jenkins at the time he was killed, and am his sister's son; have lived with his family since his death; H. W. Jenkins and Mr. Green have both lived with his widow since the occurrence; I have had no conversation with Mr. Green or others of the family about the case; I saw Mr. Jenkins loading arms that day; no person requested me to go to Gen. Lane's that day; I went over as a spectator; my curiosity led me to go; I stopped a step or two from the rifle Jenkins sat down, where I could get it readily, but when I stopped I had no intention of using it; I did take it up afterwards, and fire at Lane; Mr. Lane told me on the 25th of May that I must go around through the other gate if I wanted water; I told Mr. Jenkins of the same; I was present at the barn when some person arrested Green; I did not say on that occasion that I was armed when Jenkins was shot; Mr. Jenkins did not tell Mrs. Lane at the time of the altercation that he would throw her out of that house; I have been living at my uncle's since the 16th of last April; I came from the city of Baltimore; my uncle made no suggestions or gave any instructions to any one of us before going over to Lane's the day he was shot; I have read all the testimony printed in the Lawrence *Republican Extra*, given in this case.

Edward Ropes, sworn—I was in the house of Mr. Nute, in the next inclosure, at the time Mr. Jenkins was shot; I was sitting at the window reading when I heard a hammering, and looked around, but saw nothing; in a few minutes more it stopped raining, and I got up to go to work, and on going out heard a confused noise; the first I could recognize was a voice I took at the time to be Mr. Jenkins, saying, "You know your duty;" in a moment I heard a gun report and then heard a groan; I next saw General Lane going towards his house, looking round partly and going very slow; he looked very grave; when he was about half way to his house he started up and walked quicker out of my sight; from the time that I first saw him to the time he passed out of my sight, I heard two shots fired; there might have been three; I then went over into Lane's yard and saw Jenkins lying on his face; I raised up his head; his mouth and nose were bloody, but I saw no bullet holes; I asked those present (Gates and H. Jenkins I think) to help me roll him over; Mrs. Jenkins then arrived; we proposed to take him to the house, and soon arrived there with him; there was but one report before Lane started to go into the house; I called it a gun by the loudness of the report; the others sounded like pistol shots; Mrs. Jenkins called for water, and I went to Nute's and got some; Gates started to get some at Lane's house and could not get in at the west door; I saw arms upon or near the body of Mr. Jenkins; I saw none when his clothes were taken off; he fell on the grass near the plowed ground.

Cross-examined—Mr. Gates finally got some water, but not until after I arrived with some; I saw no axe near Jenkins' body until I came back from Mr. Jenkins' house; should think it was six or eight feet from his feet at the time I saw it; do not recollect of telling Mr. Hill that I could not tell which fired first; think I did not state to Mr. Legate that the party fired on Lane first; think I did not state to Mr. Legate or to any one when the remark was made that Lane ought to be hung; "why should he be hung—they fired on him first, and were chasing him with an axe;" Mr. Nute's house is about forty to forty-five yards from the place where I saw Gen. Lane first; his countenance denoted deep thought; don't know as it showed anger.

Q.—After they fired, what was the expression of his face? A.—I could not see his face, but his eyes denoted action; he quickened up; one purpose I had in going to Mr. Collamore's office with Gates was to have him talk about this case; I thought as I had told the counsel for the defence all I knew about the case that it would be no more than fair if the opposite counsel knew all that Mr. Gates would testify to.

Direct resumed—A stable intercepted the view from my window to the place where Lane was; the north window was open.

The Rev. E. Nute, sworn—I was within hearing of the altercation between Mrs. Lane and Mr. Jenkins on the 27th of May; I was out at my stable; the north end of the stable was open, next to Mr. Lane's garden; I saw Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Dufer going for water; I had previously heard Mr. Lane say that he had taken the bucket off, and that if I wanted any water I could go into the house for the bucket; I therefore supposed the bucket was off, and that Mr. Jenkins could get no water; just before Jenkins reached the well, a lady whom I took to be Mrs. Lane came out and met him; I then went a few steps for some corn; on returning I heard Mrs. Lane say, "We have concluded there is not water in the well for more than our own family;" Mr. Jenkins replied, "Well, I can't help that," and added, "I claim a right to get water here at this well;" I did not hear the lady's reply fully; Jenkins said then, "I claim the well as mine, and I claim the house as mine, too;" the lady seemed to be remonstrating with him; I think she said, "We have not been to the house near you;" after a while I heard Jenkins say, "I shall break into the well," stepping to the woodpile, he picked up an

Common Council, through the appropriate Committee of the latter, that they should not be disturbed thereafter in the quiet enjoyment of the dépôt and business at Thirty-second-street," and such agreement, if made, would not have bound any subsequent Common Council.

As to the large passenger dépôt with which the Railroad Company propose to block up the Fourth-avenue, at Thirty-second-street, and by *agreeing* to build which they hope to compromise this matter, or rather to gain time till the next Legislature shall convene, in order to take from the Common Council their control over the Company, what is there in their past conduct that would lead the most credulous to put any faith in their statements?

The remaining statements of Mr. CAMPBELL, and those made by Mr. HOYT, Superintendent of the New-Haven Railroad Company, cannot be substantiated, because they have no foundation in fact.

On behalf of the residents and property holders on Murray Hill.

PHILIP REYNOLDS, W. E. DODGE,
B. M. WHITLOCK, P. TEN EYCK,
GEO. D. PHELPS, SMITH LAWRENCE,
A. H. WRIGHT,
Executive Committee.

Horse-Power through the Tunnel on the Fourth-avenue.

The following is the affirmation of JAMES E. SERRELL, Esq., Civil Engineer and City Surveyor, as to the condition of the railroad tracks in the tunnel on the Fourth-avenue, for propelling cars by horse-power:

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: James E. Serrell, of said City and County, being duly affirmed, says: That he is one of the Surveyors of said City and County and Civil Engineer; that he has this day examined the tunnel in the Fourth-avenue, extending from Thirty-fourth-street to Fortieth-street; that it is rock bottom, and in reasonable good order for drawing cars on the railroad tracks therein by horses; that in two days it could, in his opinion, be put in first rate condition for such purpose; and that while examining the same he saw a car drawn through by a horse; that there is no marshy spot in said tunnel, so far as he could discover by a careful examination, and there was no want of light for a perfect examination. JAMES E. SERRELL,
No. 43 West Twenty-sixth-street.

Affirmed before me, this 1st day of July, 1858.
RICHARD STACKPOOLE, Commissioner of Deeds.

The Woodman Divorce Case.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS—THE CASE SUBMITTED TO THE COURT WITHOUT ARGUMENT.

From the New-Orleans Delta, June 24.

We stated yesterday that we did not publish the answer of the defendant in this case, because the Clerk positively refused to let any of the papers be seen. By request of defendant's counsel, we publish the answer and order of the Court:

Now comes the defendant, Caroline Woodman, wife of O. O. Woodman, and in obedience to the citation to appear and answer to the petition of her said husband, says: That she denies all and singular the allegations in said petition contained, except so far as the same may be hereinafter admitted; that she specially denies that the said O. O. Woodman is a citizen of the Sate of Mississippi, as by him alleged, and avers that he is now and has been, since the year 1852, a citizen of the State of Louisiana.

Respondent further shows, that her said husband has been guilty towards her of outrages, excesses and cruel treatment of such a nature as to render their longer living together insupportable; that he has publicly defamed her, by charging her in the newspapers of New-Orleans with adultery; that he has causelessly, heartlessly, and cruelly caused her to be closely imprisoned in a private mad-house near Flushing, Long Island, as though she had been insane, from the — day of September, 1857, to the — day of November, 1857; that he has taken away from her the greater portion of her wardrobe, and all her jewels and ornaments, leaving her scarcely clothing enough to enable her to make a respectable appearance; that he has ceased to provide for her necessities and has abandoned her. For these causes respondent avers that she is entitled to demand, and now prays this Court to award her, a separation of bed and board from said Woodman.

Respondent further shows that she intermarried with said Woodman on the 8th day of January, 1846, and that they moved to Louisiana on the — day of —, 1852, where they have ever since continued to reside; that previous to their removal they acquired a plantation and slaves in Louisiana, in the parish of —, and that since their removal they have acquired a large amount of other property, both movable and immovable, which is now situated in this State; that by law she is the rightful owner of one undivided half of all such property, and that she is entitled to demand, and now prays this Court to decree, a partition of all said property to be made according to law, at the time that the judgment of separation from bed and board may be rendered herein; wherefore respondent prays that the Court will, during this suit for separation, for the preservation of her rights, order that an inventory and appraisment of the movable and immovables in the possession of her said husband, be made according to law; that said Woodman be served with a copy of this answer, and cited to comply, &c.; and that after due proceedings there be judgment, separating this respondent from bed and board from said Woodman, and directing a partition of their common property, and decreeing this respondent owner of one-half thereof; that this Court will assign to her the house wherein she shall reside until the termination of the suit, the house of her father, Andrew Thomas, in Hinds County, Miss., since she has no relatives within this State whose protection she may claim, and that the sum of $250 per month be allowed to this respondent for her support during this suit, to be paid by her said husband monthly, in advance, and respondent further prays for all such other reliefs, &c.

(Signed,) FOUTE & CLINCH,
Defendant's Attorneys.

The Court ordered that the appraisement should be made, and ordered that she receive a monthly allowance of $150 until the termination of this suit.

Upon the opening of the Court yesterday the rendering of depositions of witnesses for the plaintiff was commenced, the principal questions and answers only being touched upon by Mr. Chilton.

Deposition of Mrs. Mary Farrell: Is acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Woodman; knew them first in the Winter of 1856, while they were boarding at the St. Louis Hotel; they remained there about four months; witness was employed as chambermaid in the hotel; Mr. Furniss was there during the time; the only improper conduct she saw, was that one day she saw Mrs. Woodman in the room of Furniss; she had been informed by the chambermaids that Mrs. Woodman had gone to Mr. Furniss' room, and they all concluded to watch; Furniss came to the door to avoid suspicion, and said he wanted clean sheets on his bed; she supposed at the time that it was a ruse to make out that Mrs. W. was not in the room; she procured the sheets, and went into his room for the purpose of putting them on his bed; she was firmly impressed when she entered the room that Mrs. Woodman was concealed in it; could see nothing of her; commenced making up the bed; she, thinking Mrs. W. might be under the bed, was about turning the mattress over to look; Furniss, just then laid his hand on the mattress and said, you need not turn the mattress to-day; she had, however, raised it enough to discern plainly the skirt of Mrs. Woodman's dress underneath; she left the room, and in company with the others continued to watch the room until four o'clock in the evening, when all left but she and Ann Kavanaugh, and they concealed themselves behind an armoir in the passage; shortly afterwards saw Mrs. Woodman come out of Furniss' room and hurry along the passage, passing them on her way; her hair was loose and disheveled, and her dress tossed and tumbled up; Mr. Woodman came home to dinner, and looked all about how his wife, but, not being able to find her, went down to his dinner; supposing she was out in the city, he fixed a nice dinner for his wife, which he said he wanted kept hot until she came home; this preparation of the dinner for his wife, who at the time was in Furniss's room, caused much merriment among the girls; saw a letter put under the door of Mr. Furniss' room by one of the boys of the house, who said Mrs. Woodman had sent him with it; I opened the door, picked it up, and took it to Ann Kavanaugh, who read it; it contained the expressions "Dear Pet," and "Dear Baby."

Deposition of Ann Kavanaugh.—Is about 19 years of age; knew Mr. and Mrs. Woodman during the Winter of 1856, when they were boarding at the St. Louis Hotel; she was employed as chambermaid by the hotel; knew Gardiner Furniss; he was at the hotel at the same time; saw him in Mrs. Woodman's private parlor alone with her nearly every day; never saw her go into Mr. Furniss' room, but saw her come out once; she has been told, however, by the girls in the house, that Mrs. W. went there frequently; she saw her go in that direction often, and as there was no other ladies' rooms in that direction, she presumed that she went in there; told Mrs. Woodman's chambermaid that her mistress went into F.'s room; on the day that she was told that Mrs. W. was in F's room, she watched with the rest of the girls; while watching Mr. F. came to the door and ordered them away, as, he said, he wished to take a bath; she then left, but concealed herself, with Mary Farrell, behind an armoir in the passage; soon after Mrs. W. came out with her hair loose and flowing about her face, and her dress much rumpled and displaced; a letter was shown to her by Mary Farrell; it was from Mrs. Woodman to Mr. Furniss, giving an affectionate promise to go to his room; believes the letter was destroyed; Mrs. W. always received Mr. F. in her parlor in the morning, dressed in her morning dress, and not as she received company.

[Mr. Chilton here introduced a letter, written by Gardiner Furniss, the morning after he had been seen by the chambermaid of the Winthrop House, Boston, in her bed, about which circumstance Mrs. W. told two different stories—one to the proprietor of the house, that it was a connection, who said he wanted to compromise her for revenge, and the other, stated to the chambermaid, that it was her husband, who came in during the night—to show that the last statement was made on account of this note.]

MRS. O. WOODMAN—*Dear Madam:* Shortly after you left this morning, a chambermaid entered the room and discovered me in your bed. She immediately withdrew, thinking, I suppose, that I was Mr. Woodman. I then got up and dressed, and went down to the office and inquired when they expected Mr. Woodman. They answered that they did not know. I remarked, as I went out, that I had learned he had come in during the night, and left again. You know how to act. I shall be in town to-morrow, and will be happy to serve you. Yours,
(Signed.) GARDINER FURNISS.
Room No. 12.

[Mr. Chilton also begged leave to file in evidence several books, containing a diary kept by Mrs. Woodman, in which she entered almost her every thought from 1854 to 1857, the time of the discovery. The books are regular bound diary books.] Mr. Pimen was introduced and placed on the witness stand, and proved them to be in her handwriting. The purpose of the introduction of these diaries is to show the manner in which she spoke of her dear friend "G," and when she wrote to him and when she received letters from him. A large number of letters were here filed, Mr. Chilton stating that the counsel considered it judicious not to have them made public. Some of them were from New York, some from Boston, and some from Paris and other places. A letter which Furniss wrote to Mrs. W., to show to her husband to lull his suspicions, was read. It was upon ordinary topics. He spoke of his sister, mostly, and gave the general news of the day.

Mr. Chilton also asked to read the following letter, which, he said, would show the manner in which Furniss generally wrote to her. It was directed, "Mrs. O. Woodman, Balton's Dépôt, Mississippi, dated Nov. 14:

"MY OWN DEAR BABY: How kind and good you are my dear Pet, to write to me. I received your dispatch. Dear Pet, I have never received your letter marked '2.' It seems, dear Baby, that you have either made a mistake, or it has been lost. I would advise you, my dear Pet, to enter your letters in your journal. Although, my dear Baby, I would kiss you to death if I had you here, I have to scold you for not writing all that occurred on the passage, &c. Yours, G. FURNISS."

He also introduced letters directed to Mrs. Woodman under fictitious names, which names were referred to in a letter from Mr. F., which was filed.

Mr. Piment, sworn—Has known Mr. and Mrs. Woodman for over ten years; could say that Mr. Woodman's conduct towards his wife has always been kind and indulgent; he never knew him to oppose her in anything; her demands were very expensive; could not say exactly what her expenses were during a year; knows that their expenses together were about $10,000; he was satisfied that Mr. Woodman's expenses did not exceed $2,000; Mr. Woodman is noted for his extreme plainness in dress; knows that they have been universally recognized as man and wife; could not say what the reputation of Mrs. Woodman was in New-Orleans during the time of the since-reported intimacy between herself and Furniss; did not know Mr. Furniss; never heard of him until the New-York Hotel difficulty.

[The plaintiff's attorney here rested the case, reserving the right to file the marriage certificate within ten days.]

Witness examined by Defence—Is employed as clerk by Mr. Woodman; considered Mrs. Woodman's expenses had been very large, considering the wealth of Mr. Woodman; does not know anything particular in reference to Mr. Woodman's private character.

The defence here stated that on account of the peculiar nature of the case they would refrain from introducing any witnesses, and that they would rest the case, resuming the right to introduce Mrs. Woodman's affidavit made in New-York, which was published in the New-Orleans *Delta* at the instance of Mr. Woodman, and Mr. Woodman's card.

The Court then took the matter under advisement. We omitted to mention, yesterday, that Messrs. Wm. Hunt and P. E. Bonford, Esqs., were also engaged in this case for the defence. There were but few persons in the Court room during the trial.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—July 2.—Nos. 267, 3080, 2867, 2774, 4521, 3491, 4575, 937, 4497, 4550, 4481, 4408, 3915, 4028, 4501, 1352, 1611, 557, 967, 3715, 4466, 4075, 3152, 4546, 3622, 994, 4489, 1577, 1407, 4435, 4108, 1323, 4366, 3479, 3496, 3340 4326, 1823, 2051.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

Jasper K. Hotaling vs. *The Steamtug Titan.*—This case came up on exceptions to a Commissioner's Report. The action was one for collision, in which the Court decreed for the libelant, and referred it to a Commissioner to ascertain the damages. He reported the damages at $1,610 20, and to his report the claimants of the *Titan* excepted.

Held by the Court—That it is not the practice to disturb the report of a Commissioner, simply on the ground that he has allowed too much, unless the amount is strikingly out of proportion to the actual damage sustained, or unless he has committed some palpable error.

That the Commissioner has not committed any palpable error. He has exercised his best judgment in determining the question of damage, and upon the evidence, the Court cannot say that it is not a correct judgment.

Exceptions overruled.

For libelants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict; for claimants, Messrs Martin & Smiths.

Peter Grant et al. vs. *The Steamship Herman.*—This case also came up on exceptions. The action was one for collision, in which the libelants had a decree with a reference to ascertain the damages. The respondents excepted to the Commissioner's report, on account of the allowance by him of certain charges connected with the recoppering of the libelants' ship.

Held by the Court—That where a Commissioner has so determined upon questions of fact upon conflicting testimony, the Court will sustain the report, unless there appears some palpable error in his decision That on the evidence no such error appears, and the exceptions must be overruled.

For libelants, Messrs. Owen and Vose; for claimants, Mr. Lord.

Interesting Questions of Law and Nice Points of Practice.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—July 1.

Before the Hon. Justice Sutherland.

James W. Paige & Co. vs. *L. O. Wilson & Co.*—The plaintiffs, including Samuel A. Appleton, Augustus C. Richards, and Abbott Lawrence, Jr., comprise the firm of a large Boston house, and the defendants are extensive jobbers of this City. The defendants stopped payment in October last, owing the plaintiffs about $50,000. The embarrassments were represented as temporary only, and as having been caused by the unusual pressure of the times. An extension was granted, with the understanding on the part of the plaintiffs that they should be put on a footing with the best, and that no preferences should be made. The complaint alleges that the defendants threaten to make an assignment, and to prefer certain creditors before the plaintiffs, asks that a Receiver be appointed, that the property be distributed so that none who were creditors at the time of the extension receive a greater share than the plaintiffs, and prays for an injunction restraining them "from making any assignment or other disposition of the property owned by the firm of L. O. Wilson & Co. in October, 1857, or the proceeds thereof" Judge SUTHERLAND granted the injunction, and it was served upon all the defendants before 2 o'clock on the 30th ult. *After* which, and on the same day, the defendants, acting under the advice of their counsel, James T. Brady, Esq., executed a general assignment to Bates & Wilson, preferring them for acceptances made by the assignees for L. O. Wilson & Co., then preferring all those who had become bail or surety for the defendants, and afterwards distributing the property *pro rata* among their remaining creditors.

A motion was made by defendants, counsel to dissolve the injunction Upon the argument, Mr. D. D. Field, for plaintiffs, raised a preliminary objection that the defendants were in contempt for a violation of the injunction, and that they must purge themselves of the contempt, before they could be permitted to proceed with their motion to vacate the injunction. The point was sharply contested by the counsel, and the Court sustained Mr. Field by granting the following order:

ORDER.

"On the foregoing affidavits, and any affidavits that may be served by the plaintiffs before the 5th inst., and on the complaint, injunction and proof of service thereof let the defendants show cause before me, on the 13th inst., at 10 A. M., why they should not be punished for a contempt in violating the said injunction; and let the motion to dissolve the injunction stand over to the same day and hour.
JOSHUA SUTHERLAND, Justice.

July 1, 1858."

It will be seen that the nice point of practice is involved, whether parties can proceed before a Court whose injunction they have violated, before purging themselves of the contempt; and, also, the intricate and interesting question of law, whether an insolvent who has received an extension, can afterwards make an assignment with such preferences as to prejudice those creditors who granted it.

Dudley Field and D. E. Field for Plaintiffs. Jas. T. Brady for defendants.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before the Hon. Justice Ingraham.

THE LOWBER CLAIM AGAIN.

The People ex rel. A. C. Flagg vs. *Robert W. Lowber.*—This matter again came up yesterday. The case is similar to the old one between the same parties, except that the People of the State are here made party plaintiffs.

The Common Council appropriated $196 060 for the purchase of land in Sixteenth-street, near Avenue A, to be used for a Market. For this land the Comptroller refused to pay Mr. Lowber, on account of questionable title, unpaid liens, &c. Lowber sued the City and obtained judgment, which was subsequently set aside, and the plaintiffs herein seek a perpetual injunction restraining the City from paying, and the defendant Lowber, from receiving the money.

Yesterday, Ex Judge Whitine moved for the injunction. He made a full statement of the facts, charging fraud upon the Common Council, Corporation Counsel and Lowber, in very plain language.

Mr. Busteed opposed, and moved for a dismissal of the complaint, on the ground that the plaintiffs were not specially interested in the case, and it had been held that a tax-payer could not sue the Corporation for a wrong which was common to all other tax-payers, or in which he is not specially interested. This was not his remedy.

Ex-Judge Cowles, for Mr. Lowber, moved to dismiss the case, on the ground that the People, even if parties really concerned, had no authority to go behind the legislative power of the Common Council.

Mr. Noyes, also for the defendants, claimed a dismissal of the complaint for the reason that it did not state a cause of action.

His Honor intimated that it was his opinion that the case should be dismissed as regards Mr. Flagg, but if it appeared that the People were interested, he was inclined to think that they could under some circumstances interfere, as in England, the Crown in some cases had similar rights.

Some discussion followed on these points, when his Honor, desiring to examine the matter more fully, postponed his decision on these points for the present.

Before the Hon. Justice Sutherland.

INJUNCTION AGAINST POSTMASTER FOWLER—GIFT ENTERPRISE LETTERS NOT TO BE OPENED.

In re application of Jas. H. Warner et al. vs. *Isaac V. Fowler.*—Yesterday Judge Sutherland granted an alternative injunction, restraining the defendant from forwarding to the Dead-Letter Office in Washington any letters addressed to Jas. H. Warner or Geo. H. Mowett, or from allowing any person, other than those to whom they are legally to be delivered, to open and read the same.

Councilman Wild and Geo. H. Warner became sureties to the undertaking, to the amount of $1 000 each.

Bedelia McCourt vs. *James McCourt.*—Order to show cause of 27th April, 1858, must be discharged. I do not think the case authorizes the appointment of a Receiver, &c., during the pendency of the issue awarded previously by Judge Davies.

Augustus P. Woodruff vs. *John Harson.*—Motion denied, without costs.

Charles Staples et als. vs. *Geo. E. Ryzbie et als*—Motion granted, with $10 costs to abide event of suit.

John Golden vs. *Jas. Myers et als.*—Motion denied, without cost and without prejudice.

Lewis B. Loder et al. vs. *John M. Boden et al*—The execution can issue against the joint debtors not released for balance due in interest, &c.

Henry Cohn vs *Kaliski Harris.*—Order to show cause discharged and motion denied with $7 costs.

Aaron Healy et al. vs. *Conrad Goebel.*—The demurrer is frivolous, and judgment for plaintiff answers in ten days and pays $10 costs of motion to plaintiff's attorney.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before the Hon. Justice Bosworth.

Holbrook vs. *Wilson et al.*—Case settled. (If the case is to be regarded as submitted on the case as resettled, let the fact be communicated to the Court by Saturday next)

Before the Hon. Justice Woodruff.

Murdock vs. *Hoyt.*—Bill of particulars ordered.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before the Hon. E. C. West.

The Patchen Case.—The celebrated Patchen case was on again before the Surrogate yesterday. Mr. Busteed appeared for the lady claiming to have been the wife of the deceased, and Ex-Surrogate Bradford for the other parties.

Mr. Robert Morrow, residing in State-street, Brooklyn, and occupying the position of specie clerk in the National Bank, Wall-street, was called to the stand. He testified to having been in the habit of visiting a girl in a certain saloon in West Broadway, who then went by the name of Adeline, but whose name now is Watts; and to having seen "Terese" (the girl claiming to be Mrs. Patchen) there; to having known her, and to having been at the saloon often with Mr. Patchen, when "Terese" was there. He acknowledged to having had intercourse with Adeline—now Mrs. Watts; but refused to answer as to whether he had seduced her. He said he had not visited Mrs. Watts but once of late, and that was during the absence of her husband. He was not sure what street she lived in, but knew that it was in the street through which the Sixth-avenue cars pass, after leaving Canal-street, going up town. He could not say whether or not the house she lives in is built of wood, brick, stone, iron or gold; or whether it is 20, 40, 60, or 100 stories high. He thought it was not quite as high as Trinity Church Steeple—not within 40 stories (10 feet to the story) of as high as that.

This closed the testimony on both sides of the case. The day for hearing the closing arguments of counsel was not set down.

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 1, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.
Ashes, bbls	42	10	—
Flour, bbls	12 396	966	2,375
Wheat, bushels	9,965	116	680
Corn, bushels	—	—	3.700
Oats, bushels	—	—	2,250
Provisions, pkgs	239	188	—
Whisky, bbls	—	—	164

ASHES—Sales 110 bbls. at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio is in fair request, with sales reported of 900 bags, (of the *Horace's* cargo), at 10¾c., and 300 bags, in lots, at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. The sales of other kinds have been confined to 50 mats Java, at 17c., and 30 bags Laguayra, at 11¼c. ₱ lb.

Philadelphia Coffee Trade Statistics.

	Rio.	Other K'ds.
Imports in June, 1858, bags	10,820	4,286
Imports Jan. 1 to July 1, 1858, bags	47,972	32.201
Imports Jan. 1 to July 1, 1857, bags	63,845	16,889
Sales in June, 1858, bags	14,256	3,000
Stock July 1, 1858, bags	11,876	6,250
Stock July 1, 1857, bags	25,832	4,500

COTTON—Sales have been confined to 800 bales, in lots, at about previous quotations, though the tendency of prices is in favor of buyers.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	10½	10½	10½	10½
Middling	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Middling Fair	13¾	13¾	13	13¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour exhibits no important change, today The current receipts are moderate, and receivers are willing sellers. The demand, however, is not brisk. Home dealers are the principal buyers. The inquiry from shippers is restricted. Prices are barely sustained. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,300 bbls.

Superfine State, ₱ bbl	$3 75@$3 85
Extra State	3 90@ 4 00
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	3 75@ 3 85
Superfine Ohio	3 80@ 3 85
Fancy Ohio	3 90@ 4 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 00@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 50@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	4 25@ 4 35
Extra Genesee	4 80@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 60@ 7 00

Canadian has not varied; sales 500 bbls. in lots, at from $4 10@$5 15 for low to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern is in demand at former prices. Sales 1,250 bbls. at $4 45@$4 75 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $4 80@$7 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3@$3 50 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is scarce and wanted at $3 50@$3 60 for Jersey, and $3 95@$4 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat continues very quiet. Prime lots are very scarce and are most sought after. Sales 13,000 bushels, including fair white Canadian, at $1 08; red (Winter) Western on private terms; damaged Milwaukee Club at 80c@85c.; damaged Chicago Spring at 70c.; and inferior new white Tennessee on terms not disclosed. Corn has not varied much, sales having been reported of 27,000 bushels at 70c.@76c. for very inferior to prime mixed Western; 79c. for white Southern; and 82c.@83c. for yellow do., ₱ bushel. Rye is heavy and drooping. Sales 4,500 bushels Northern at 70c. ₱ bushel, delivered Barley is very scarce and is nominal in price. Oats exhibit no remarkable change. The supply is limited, and the demand is fair. Western, 45c @46c.; State, 44½c.@45½c.; Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, 40c.@44c.; Southern, 34c.@40c., ₱ bushel.

Chicago Breadstuff Trade Statistics, week ending with with June 26, 1858:

	Receipts.	Sales.	Shipments.	Stock in store June 26.
Flour, bbls.	7,190	1 044	2,723	3,977
Wheat, bush.	554,784	401,400	257,560	582,996
Corn, bush.	499 185	222 500	348,565	355,312
Barley, bush	36,900	4,400	—	12,178
Rye, bush.	—	1,000	7.569	2,304
Oats, bush.	182,203	149 400	239,780	110,631

HAY—Sales 1,250 bales, in lots, at 40c.@50c., cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are moderately inquired for at steady prices.

LEATHER—Sole is actively sought after at very full prices.

LIME—Rockland, 50c. for Common, and 80c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues in request at full prices. New-Orleans, 37c.@39c.; Porto Rico, 26c.@33c.; Cuba Muscovado, 24c.@30c.; Clayed Cuba, 22c.@23c. ₱ gallon.

Stock of Molasses in New-York, July 1:

	1857. Hhds.	1857. Bbls.	1858. Hhds.	1858. Bbls.
Cuba	13 979	16,103	5,536	2,809
New Orleans and Texas	—	950	—	1,782
Porto Rico	3,384	—	1.020	—
Total	17,363	17,053	6,556	4,582

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are inactive, at essentially unchanged rates. 250 bbls Spirits Turpentine have been sold, in lots, at 43c.@43½c., chiefly at 43c., cash, ₱ gallon.

OILS—Advices from the East report sales of 500 bbls. Crude Sperm, at $1 18@$1 20 ₱ gallon. Nothing really new in Crude Whale or other Oils.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand, and sales have been reported of 1,300 bbls., in lots, at $16 25@$16 35 for Mess; $17 50 for Clean, and $13 30@$13 40 for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut-meats are heavy and languid, at 7¾c.@7¾c. for Hams, and 5¾c.@5¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues quiet at from 8½c. @10c. ₱ lb. Lard is in demand, at full rates; sales 200 tcs. and bbls, at 10½c.@11c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in request at uniform rates; sales 220 bbls, in lots, at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $10 75@$11 50 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$22 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is selling moderately at 10½@16c. for Ohio; 12c.@18c. for common to good State, and 20c.@22c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling at 3c.@8c. ₱ lb. The stock in the packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn, July 1, consists of 46 199 bbls. Pork, and 14,700 tcs. and bbls. Beef, against 47,907 bbls. Pork, and 21,102 tcs. and bbls. Beef, June 1, 1858, and 45.730 bbls. Pork, and 24,247 tcs. and bbls. Beef, July 1, 1857. No returns were received to-day from THOMPSON'S yard.

SALT—1,650 sacks Marshall's Liverpool fine were obtained at $1 18 ₱ sack.

SUGARS—Are in moderate request at uniform prices Sales 600 hhds. Cuba at 6c.@7c.; 130 hhds. Porto Rico at 6¾c.@7¾c; and 22 hhds. Texas at 5c. ₱ lb. Stock of Sugars in Philadelphia, July 1: 1,600 hhds. Cuba, 300 hhds. Porto Rico, and 1,253 boxes.

TALLOW—Sales 8 000 lbs. Prime, at 9½c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Is in moderate demand, at full rates.

Monthly Statement of the New-York Tobacco Inspection Warehouses.

	Ky.	V. & N. C.	Tota
Stock June 1, 1858, hhds	5 514	520	6,034
Received since, hhds	3 535	166	3,701
Total	9.049	686	9,735
Delivered since, hhds	642	199	841
Stock July 1, 1858, hhds	8 407	487	8,894
Stock July 1, 1857, hhds	5,601	568	6,169

Tobacco Trade of New-York in June:

	Hvs.	Cuba.	Sagua.	Yara.	Clea
Stock June 1, 1858, bales	1,421	1 288	1,050	55	1,177
Received since, bales	1.426	2.219	2-4	294	462
Total	2,847	3,517	1,254	349	1,639
Sales to June 30, 1858, bls.	1.460	511	1,050	65	75
Stock July 1, 1858, bales	1.387	3,006	204	284	1 564
Stock July 1, 1857, bales	4.643	3,756	139	868	290

WHISKY—Sales 150 bbls. at 22½c.@23c., and 20 hhds. Drudge at 21¾c., ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 4 500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 1½d.@1s. 3d.; 20,000 bushels Grain at 4½d.@4¾d., ₱ bushel. For London, 10 tons Oil Cake, at 17s. 6d., and 1,000 bbls. do. at 1s. 9d. For Bremen, 1,000 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d., and 100 tons Black Walnut at 22s. 6d. For Rotterdam, 125 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 3¾c. ₱ gallon, and Resin at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.

The Imperial and Central Society of Agriculture of France, has awarded the gold medal of the Society to Dr. Asa Fitch, of New-York, for his first and second reports on the Noxious Insects of this State. This medal bears on its obverse side the portrait of Oliver de Serres, the father of French Agriculture, born in 1539.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.
CLEARING-OUT SALE OF
SPRING and SUMMER
DRESS GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO will sell the entire balance of their Spring importations at greatly reduced prices.

Their assortment of the under-mentioned articles is still very complete

PLAIN and FANCY SILKS.
COLORED and BLACK SILK ROBES.
BAREGES and BAREGE ROBES.
FRENCH and ENGLISH JACONETS.
FRENCH and ENGLISH PRINTS.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS
MOURNING DRESS GOODS.

N. B.—ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have still on hand a beautiful and unsurpassed assortment of MANTILLAS, which they are clearing out at extremely low prices.

SILK MANTILLAS and TALMAS,
REAL LACE POINTS and MANTILLAS,
FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS
SILK and BAREGE MANTILLAS,
TRAVELING CLOAKS,
RAGLANS, DUSTERS, &c.
Canal st., corner of Mercer, New-York.

HEALTH:
GRACE!!
AND
BEAUTY
Conferred upon the Ladies, by wearing
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
CELEBRATED SKIRTS.
The unparalleled success of the
NEW EXPANSION SKIRT,
(120,000 of which have been sold during the last four months.) has induced the manufacturers to make arrangements that will enable them to produce 200 dozens (2,400) Skirts *per day*, during the months of June, July and August.
They also call attention to their
NEW LINEN SUPERIOR SKIRT,
FOR TRAVELING,
which is receiving universal commendation from the Ladies.
They are the *sole* proprietors of *the only*
"PATENT ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE"
in use. Beware of the many imitations offered in the market, as they all either infringements or worthless.
They also manufacture over
70 OTHER DIFFERENT STYLES,
with and *without* the "Patent Adjustable Bustle."
These SKIRTS have been recommended by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITY as being *the best article for Ladies' use that has ever been offered to the public.* None genuine unless stamped
"DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD."
"MANUFACTURERS, NEW-YORK."
For sale throughout the United States and Canadas.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF MANTILLAS,
At very reduced prices,
For the balance of the season,
AT BULPIN'S NEW STORE,
NO. 415 BROADWAY.
Real Guipure Mantillas.
French Lace Mantillas
Pusher Lace Mantillas.
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A NEW LADIES' DUSTER,
Of very fine Linen Fabric,
Suited alike for Traveling or Promenade,
Will be opened this week.
LADIES' LE BEIGE DUSTERS,
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DRY GOODS,
HOSIERY,
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NOTIONS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
NEVER OUT OF CHOICE GOODS.

While our neighbors let their stock run down during the Summer months, and it is next to impossible for Country Merchants to get what they want, either by ordering or coming themselves, our stock remains full and complete in all its departments. We keep up good lines of Summer Dress Goods, Men's Summe Stuffs, Linen Drillings and all other seasonable goods.

We are, therefore, fully prepared to fill, and we solicit all short-time and cash orders for
DRESS GOODS,
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WHITE GOODS,
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DOMESTIC GOODS
ALL AT LOW PRICES.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place
and
Nos. 20 and 22 Murray-st.

GRANDES NOUVEAUTES IN PARIS.
LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE,
PARIS,
35 and 37 Boulevard Des Capucines,
And 16 Rue Neuve des Capucines,
have just exposed for sale their
NOVELTIES FOR THE SEASON,
comprising
SILK STUFFS,
LACE,
INDIAN AND FRENCH CACHEMIRES,
PRINTED MUSLINS
AND PIQUES,
Fancy Tissues of all kinds,
WEDDING OUTFITS,
MANTLES, BURNOUS, &c.

The successive aggrandizement of the establishment of LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE have rendered it one of the most extensive in Europe. The warerooms at the present day comprise upwards of thirty saloons, or galleries, having four separate entrances Being their own manufacturers, their productions are not liable to the extra charges made on account of intermediate agents, and thus this company can afford to offer to the public on terms far more advantageous than any other house. Every article, even the CACHEMIRES, is marked in plain figures.

LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE have established houses at
Lyons for the manufacture of SILK STUFFS; at
Alencon and Chantilly, for the LACE manufactory;
And at Kaschmyr, for CACHEMIRE SHAWLS,
but they have no succursale for sale in any country whatever.

STRAW HATS! STRAW HATS!! STRAW HATS!!!—Ye heave ho! This unique straw hat so much worn by young gentlemen, is decidedly the hat of the season; tasty, elegant in design, it adds a grace to the wearer unequaled by any other hat. They are for sale at the old established hat-store, No. 90 Fulton-st., New-York, together with a large assortment of straw, beaver, cassimere and felt hats, adapted to the season, at wholesale and retail cheap for cash. Remember the No. is 90 Fulton-st., New-York. CHARLES P MELLENEY.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES FOR GARDENING, house-cleaning or any occupation that soils the hands, are highly esteemed by those who use them They are made various lengths to protect the wrists and arms from exposure, and by wearing render the hands soft, smooth, and snowy white. Sold by all India Rubber dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person ending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF THE DRAMA—No. 585 Broadway—ELECTRA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Farewell engagement of Charlotte Cushman—LADY MACBETH.

BOWERY THEATRE—JULIUS CÆSAR—YANKEE SHIP—DON JUAN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—THE POSTMAN AND HIS DOG—Evening—JESSIE WHARTON.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Chatham-st.—NOVELTY GLANCE AT NEW YORK—PADDY MILES' BOY—DUMB GIRL OF GENOA.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—MAT PEEL'S Original Campbell Minstrels—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—ANGLO AFRICAN CIRCUS—ESSENCE OF OLD VIRGINIA.

WOOD'S BUILDING—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON RIVER.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Vanderbilt* leaves New-York for Havre.....July 3
The *Persia* leaves New-York for Liverpool.....July 7

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A last accounts from Trinity Bay, there were no signs of the steam frigate *Niagara*, now due there. The weather was represented as favorable for the Telegraph enterprise.

MIKE WALSH arrived in Washington, yesterday, from Mexico, where he has been as the Special Agent of the Government. He brought dispatches from Minister FORSYTH to the State Department, but their tenor has not yet transpired, though they undoubtedly refer to the late forced loan on foreigners residing in the Mexican Capital, and the action of Mr. FORSYTH in demanding his papers. Dispatches were also received at the Mexican Legation yesterday, but they are said to be silent in regard to this matter.

The Railroad Convention at Buffalo adjourned *sine die* on Wednesday night, having failed to effect an arrangement of the troubles between the Erie and the Central Roads satisfactory to the former. A resolution was passed requesting the two roads to advance on its passenger rates to the prices existing prior to the recent reduction—such rates to remain unchanged until a committee could inquire into the matter in dispute—but Mr. MORAN, President of the Erie Road, protested against this action, declaring that he would not be bound by it, and that the road would endeavor to work for its own interest, independent of the dictates of the Convention.

The trouble at the Dudley Observatory in Albany has assumed a new phase. Mrs. BLANDINA DUDLEY, who made a magnificent donation to the Observatory two years ago, and in honor of whose husband the institution is named, publishes a sharp letter in defence of Dr. GOULD, and requests the Trustees who cannot agree with that gentleman (Messrs. OLCOTT, WILDER, &c.) to resign their positions and give place to others. The Trustees, however, express their determination to adhere to their position, and insist upon the removal of Dr. GOULD. The Scientific Conncil having called upon the Trustees for a copy of the charges against the Doctor, the Trustees refused to recognize the authority of the Council to make any such demand. Several propositions were made by the Council, yesterday, for an adjustment of the pending misunderstandings, all of which were peremptorily rejected by the Trustees, in consequence of which it is thought probable that the whole Coast Survey will resign their positions in the former body.

New-Orleans papers of the latest date, state that the owners of the steamship *Cahawba* have arranged to have the mails and passengers for Havana taken off by a steamship, to avoid her being quarantined at this City.

The Maine Democratic State Convention, held at Augusta on Wednesday, nominated the Hon. MANASSAH H. SMITH for Governor. Resolutions indorsing the course of the Administration were adopted.

A RUMOR is current in Kansas to the effect that Governor DENVER intends to resign soon after the election in August.

A letter from Collector SCHELL was read before the Joint Committee of the Common Council which has charge of the removal of MONROE'S remains, at its meeting yesterday, in which, on behalf of the United States Government, the steam revenue cutter *Harriet Lane* was tendered to the Committee for the purpose of conveying the remains of the ex-President to Richmond. The Committee did not decide whether the offer should be accepted, but referred the whole matter to the Chairman, Alderman ADAMS.

Judge SUTHERLAND, in the Spreme Court yesterday, granted an alternative injunction restraining Postmaster FOWLER from sending any letters addressed to JAS. H. WARNER or GEORGE H. MONETT, gift-enterprise men, to the dead-letter office, or permitting any one but those to whom they are addressed from opening the letters.

The nineteenth Annual Commencement of the Rutger's Female Institute was held yesterday at the Rutgers-street church. The exercises were interesting, as they always are. The institution which, it is now settled, is to remain permanently on its present site, is flourishing to a degree most flattering to its friends.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday. They were all present, but in public session nothing was done beyond mere routine business.

Yesterday, 800 bales Cotton were sold, at languid prices. Flour was in moderate request, at uniform rates. Wheat continued inactive. Corn was firm, and in fair demand. Northern Rye declined to 70c. ₱ bushel. A better inquiry prevailed for Pork, at, however, easier prices. Lard and Beef were held with more confidence. The movements in Groceries were not very extensive. Other branches of trade were essentially unaltered.

The American Gold Fields.

The great mountain chain, extending from the Russian possessions to the Straits of Magellan, contains gold in all its parts. Not indeed in such abundance as to dispense with the employment of capital and industry. Both have found full scope in California, and the field for their profitable operation is continually enlarging.

There can be no doubt that the mountain districts of Mexico and Central America are rich in auriferous deposits. That gold is found in New-Granada has long been well known. Indeed its export from that country is by no means inconsiderable, though the work of mining is confined to the Indian population, who have carried indolence to a greater pitch than any other known people.

An impulse of a startling character is imparted to gold-digging by the Frazer River discoveries. One of the most important results of this event will consist in breaking the illusion that gold-mining must be practically confined to California. Our countrymen will now look South as well as North. The whole boundless continent is their gold field. For centuries the Mexicans have virtually abandoned mining. They trod, generation after generation, over the shining sands of California without once suspecting the existence of the treasure which we so soon extracted from the earth.

We look upon the productions of Gold in America, as only commenced. Anglo-Saxon energy—call it cupidity if you please—will never rest while a placer remains to be explored. If any stimulus were required to urge the extension of our race and Empire, it is abundantly supplied by the thirst for gold. Wherever that precious attraction exists the Yankee will go. And what is there in Mexico, or in Central America, to oppose his progress?

Our Government cannot ignore this uncontrollable tendency, without incurring both danger and blame. It should repress fillibustering, and give a legitimate direction to inevitable events. In the book of its foreign policy, there is inscribed no more important duty than that which concerns its immediate relations with the Spanish-American Republics. The opportunity which offers for a peaceful and benign extension of our Empire, is full of brilliant promise. It calls for wisdom, conciliation, and prompt vigilance. There must be no hanging back behind the progress of our citizens. The guidance of law and the power of the nation should at least keep pace with the people

The Search Question and the Slave-Trade.

The debate in Parliament upon the right of visitation, which was published in yesterday's TIMES, illustrates in a most striking manner the inherent magnanimity and practical wisdom of the English character. No one can read it without a tinge of shame at the contrast it offers to the windy, unreasoning and intemperate declamation with which the same subject was treated in our Senate chamber. Nothing is more indicative of character, in nations or individuals, than the temper with which grave issues of interest and of honor are considered and discussed. The weak and unsettled are always clamorous and violent:—calmness, and a readiness under all circumstances to be just, are possible only to those whose strength is so assured that it has ceased to stimulate or excite. Yet, in regard to the essential *matter* in controversy, the victory remains with us. The British Government frankly and manfully concedes a point of international law which it has contested for twenty years, and which hitherto it has steadily and stubbornly refused to yield. The Earl of MALMESBURY, after stating the precise point so long at issue, candidly declared that "the Government, fortified by the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, *had admitted the international law as laid down by the American Minister for Foreign Affairs.*" Mr. FITZGERALD, another member of the Government, after stating that "the decided opinion of the law officers was, that by international law *we had no right of search*—NO RIGHT OF VISITATION WHATEVER, in time of peace,"—added that "they had thought it would be unbecoming in the British Government to delay for one moment *the avowal of this conclusion.*" Words could not be more explicit or decisive. Great Britain abandons, decisively and forever, the right of arresting, detaining, and visiting or searching American vessels on the high seas in time of peace, for any purpose whatever. This principle is now distinctly recognized by that great maritime power which has always denied it hitherto; and this result is due wholly and exclusively to the resolute and determined position of the American Government

So far we have been clearly and triumphantly in the right. It is, therefore, all the more important that we should not allow ourselves now to be put in the wrong. It has been charged against us by our enemies, and up to the present time by the British Press, that our denial of the right of Visit and of Search was the result of a desire to tolerate the Slave-trade. We can afford now to refute that slander. Indeed we must do so, or else admit its truth. We cannot longer remain indifferent to the prostitution of our flag to a traffic which is not only condemned by the sentiment of the Christian world, but which our own laws have branded as piracy and have forbidden under the most fearful penalties. We must ourselves assume and exercise that Police of the seas, so far as our own vessels are concerned, which we have denied to other nations, and which we have compelled Great Britain to abandon. We do not agree with the London *Times* in the opinion that the Anti-Slave-trade crusade must be abandoned. On the contrary, the interest of every civilized nation, and the honor of humanity require that it should be prosecuted with new vigor and increased efficiency. The *Times* assumes—what we believe to be utterly untrue—that the people and the Government of the United States are friendly, or at least indifferent to the prosecution of this inhuman traffic. Unless the steady tenor of all our public action has been a lie, nothing could possibly be more untrue. We have denounced it—made laws against it—entered into treaties for its suppression, and sent fleets to break it up. That the results have not been more satisfactory has been the fault of the measures adopted. It only remains that we resort to others more practical and more efficient.

The British Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that active negotiations were going on upon this subject between the two Governments, and with good prospects of success. We trust this assurance will prove to have been well founded. We think Gen. CASS hit upon the precise difficulty and suggested the proper remedy, in his closing dispatch to Lord NAPIER: and we hope he will press upon the British Government the necessity of giving its future action this direction. *Cuba is now the only great slave market of the world:*—and England and the United States should combine to shut that market and render it impossible for another cargo of slaves to be landed on her coast. England has treaties with Spain which would warrant her in demanding the total and instant suppression of this traffic, and in enforcing that demand:—and the United States is in honor bound to prevent her flag from being used to cover the trade in any of its forms. If the two nations will combine in some mutual plan for closing the Cuban market, the Slave-trade can very speedily be extinguished.

THE RECENT HOT TERM.—We have just had a remarkably hot period, following heavy rains. In the Middle and New-England States, where neither the grain nor the grass were far advanced, the heat of the past fortnight has done wonders. Indeed, without it the superabundant moisture must have proved quite injurious. But a temperature of 90°, acting upon a saturated soil, quickened vegetation like the working of magic.

It is a noticeable fact that in Europe, also, the same kind of weather has prevailed. Both in England and on the Continent the heat was as great as here. Consequently an early and excellent harvest is expected—a blessing which the populous countries of the Old World know better than we how to prize. With us abundance is so much the rule that we scarcely take the possibility of scarcity into account; and yet in the height to which the prices of necessaries have attained we can hardly be insensible to the value of a plentiful harvest. Should it be our good fortune to have such a harvest this year, much will be due, under Providence, to that oppressive heat which many of us found so hard to bear, and such a fruitful subject for grumbling. Both the rains and the sun of June were sufficiently annoying; but they have been worth more than a year's yield of the California placers.

Mistakes Corrected.

While it is highly gratifying to find the European Press busying itself with the discussion of American affairs, and so learning invaluable lessons in the science of popular government, the pleasure is not unalloyed by frequent errors, so mischievous, some of them, as to exact prompt correction. The Paris *Constitutionnel*, for example, expatiates on the Slave-trade. Its views are in the main sound and sensible. But seeing the American aspect of the question through three thousand miles of imperfectly clear atmosphere, it is no wonder it falls into mistakes, and it is quite as palpable that such mistakes will naturally gravitate towards the disadvantageous side of our national character. It refers to the American vessels engaged in the traffic:

"When an American vessel, bought by the slave-trader, leaves an American port, the authorities supply it with papers. From the nature of the freight with which it is laden, the character of its internal fixtures, the kind and quantity of its stores, it is very easy to infer its real destination. It nevertheless obtains the ordinary papers. Why do the authorities accord these, if they do not at least *tolerate* the Slave-trade? But suppose the operation is conducted with mystery; that the vessel, on leaving the shores of the United States, is shrewd enough to deceive the agents charged with regulating navigation. In that case, it seeks in a foreign port, probably in Cuba, the entire outfit required for its business; it there lays in its equipment and its stores. But it cannot still depart for the African coast without having its papers *visé* by an American Consul. Here is a new chance for the American authorities to interfere if they chose to balk this illegal speculation. We should not be at all astonished to learn that the foreign agents of the United States are without authority to interpose any obstacle. Is it the insufficiency of the law, or the impotence of the Government to enforce it? Is it a necessary or a voluntary toleration?"

The toleration is necessary, and involuntary. The prices paid by the Spanish Slave-traders in Cuba for American vessels is so large, that, in periods of commercial stagnation the American owner is very glad to send his idle craft thither to market. It departs with the usual papers, because there is no earthly reason for denying them. Even were the object of the voyage to Cuba stated, there could be no legal pretence for refusing the papers; and it would be adverse to the obvious policy of our Government to create by law such pretence, since there is a patent impropriety in checking the sale of our superfluous shipping to foreigners. On arriving at Cuba the vessel is, therefore, sold; and, but for a provision in our treaty with Spain, would be obliged, upon the change of ownership, to return to the United States, in order to secure new papers. The treaty, however, provides in such cases, for the issue of a consular letter from the office of any commercial agent, which has to be granted, as a matter of course, since it would be in the highest degree absurd to vest in such an official the power at will to determine the disposition of a vessel, in regard to the character or purposes of which he can have no official information. With this consular letter the trader goes about his business. It overhanled and visited, he exhibits it, and its validity is acknowledged. The national character of the craft is determined by it. It is a necessary attendant of the sale of the ship. If it be asked, why not amend the treaty so as to enable us to withhold these letters; it may be replied, that it will be time enough to do so when we are provided with a substitute, which shall not inflict more damage on our shipping interests than it inflicts upon the Slave-trade; that does not invest a distant consul with power to detain whole merchant fleets upon suspicions that cannot be verified; that does not, in short, sacrifice our traffic in ships to terminate the traffic in slaves. We trust the *Constitutionnel* is answered.

An article in the *Nord*, the Russian organ at Brussels, professes to be founded on an intimate study of the entire diplomatic history of the Slave-trade and Right of Search: It says:

"In 1824, a Convention was concluded between England and the United States, *but Congress refused to ratify it.* Great efforts were made ten years later by France and England united to obtain from the United States their assent to the treaties of 1831 and 1833, *but they refused as before, because of the right of mutual visit stipulated by those Conventions.*"

The treaty of 1824 was negotiated by RICHARD RUSH and GEORGE CANNING. Its stipulations were accepted and entirely approved by President MONROE and Secretary JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. It conceded not only a mutual right of visit, but a mutual right of search. Even in the United States Senate that concession met with no opposition. But so much of the treaty as included the waters of the United States in what was termed the "suspicious belt," and authorized the arrest and search of our innocent merchantmen even within sight of our own shores, was stricken out, and the treaty, with this single alteration, returned to London for ratification. That it was not ratified, and that the right of search has not been reciprocally exercised from that day to this, to the destruction of the Slave-trade, is an error for which Great Britain is answerable.

A CONVICTED AND REPENTANT F. F. V.—The Hon. JOHN LETCHER, a prominent member of Congress from the Old Dominion, has been detected in a crime of no ordinary magnitude, and in a spirit of penitence has humbly made confession thereof. His sin consists in the fact that some ten years ago he was not altogether sound on the Slavery question. It is astonishing what hidden and forgotten derelictions may be dug up out of the history of public men. Who could have imagined that Mr. LETCHER, than whom no member of Congress has been more unflinching in the advocacy of Slavery, could have any concealed skeleton in his political house?

Mr. LETCHER has been exposed in this wise. Just at present he is a candidate for nomination as Governor of Virginia, by the Democratic Party,—his especial advocates being the ultra Southern wing, whose organ is the Richmond *South*. Under such circumstances it is usual for opponents to review a man's antecedents; and in the present case this work has been faithfully performed by the Richmond *Whig*, which paper brought back to light and memory the long-buried fact that in 1847 Mr. LETCHER *regarded Slavery as a social and political evil*—sentiments which he expressed in reference to an address by the Rev. Dr. RUFFNER, published at the request of Mr. LETCHER and others.

Upon this astounding disclosure, the friends of Mr. LETCHER, including of course the Richmond *South*, were not only shocked but exercised by a strong spirit of unbelief. It would never do to admit that their candidate was guilty of the enormity charged. Therefore in compliance with their views of political duty they denied it. But, unfortunately, Mr. LETCHER himself has since written a letter, which we publish in this morning's TIMES, acknowledging his guilt and making professions of repentance. He has undergone a change. He no longer thinks Slavery an evil, social, political or moral. Previous to 1847, he had given very little consideration to the subject, but he has fully investigated it since with the happy result of bringing him to concur in the general sentiment of Virginia.

Mr. LETCHER'S confession is frank; and there can be no doubt of the sincerity of his repentance, for his political preferment depends upon it. But it is doubtful whether he can now receive the nomination he seeks. He is badly damaged by his cast-off heresy. His friends are embarrassed, mortified, indignant. His enemies chuckle. In short, Mr. LETCHER is in very hot water.

The Slave propaganda is unforgiving. No statute of limitations can defeat its vengeance; no fidelity obliterate past offences. Mr. LETCHER appeals, as well he may, to his course in Congress. But the doctrine of supererogation is not recognized by slaveholders, and once to hold that Slavery is an evil is to commit the unpardonable sin.

Our Criminal Justice.

The public will not be at all surprised to hear that CANGEMI is likely to escape again. We never expected anything else. We have long ceased to suppose that any body connected with the administration of criminal justice in this City was capable of conducting a criminal trial from beginning without flaw or blunder, or that it was possible to secure sufficient accuracy or certainty in the proceedings to insure the punishment of any criminal accused of a capital offence. Either the counsel for the prosecution, as we have already remarked, is sure to botch the case, or the Judge to charge bad law, or make wrong rulings on the evidence. It must be a glorious sight for a murderer who is at all gifted with a sense of the ludicrous to see the frantic *gaucheries* with which the prosecution tries to get at him, and the grotesque solemnity with which the judge pours forth points for a writ of error, and the gravity with which the jury try to find a verdict which they know very well will have no more to do with the fate of the prisoner than with the Mormon war. The whole thing is a farce, and is notoriously a farce; and no one ought to enjoy it so much as the prisoner, because no one gets so good a view of the whole affair, and has so little interest in the result.

We have been for a long time in the habit of boasting of our criminal trials—of the fairness, moderation and efficiency with which they are conducted—and drawing comparisons between them and similar proceedings in foreign countries—much to the disadvantage of the latter. Now the efficiency, whether of a man, animal or procedure, depends altogether upon the end he or it is intended to bring about. A cow, for instance, is a most efficient quadruped for dairy purposes, but most useless for fox-hunting. A muscular Irish laborer is most efficient as an excavator, but he would make a bad principal of an educational establishment. So if our criminal procedure be intended to get highway robbers and murderers out of scrapes, it is the most efficient system we know of; but if its object be the protection of life and limb, it is worse than useless.

The last "dodge" which has been devised for CANGEMI'S benefit, is as good a one as ever we heard of, and is highly creditable to all concerned. It consists in withdrawing a juror upon the prisoner's motion, and going to trial with eleven, the prosecution, court, and all, assenting. A verdict of guilty follows, and then a nice little writ of error comes as a matter of course. Upon this follow public indifference, some hints about the value of the old rule that no man should be twice put in jeopardy for the same offence, and we should not be at all surprised finally to see the amiable Sicilian shortly in full possession of his liberty, and probably of a grog-shop, started by the contributions of admiring friends. And as the proprietorship of a grog-shop is a capital stepping-stone to office, who knows but next year we shall have him in the Common Council, white-washing stump-tails, and stopping the appropriations for the Central Park?

In the next edition of the *Causes Célèbres* we ask a prominent place for a report of CANGEMI'S trial; and we ask for insertion therein of a full account of the various discussions on points of law, which have taken place since his apprehension—a full exposition of the doubts felt about the Court before which a murderer in New-York ought to be tried—and having been convicted, about which Judge ought to sentence him. Great praise has been bestowed upon Messrs. ASHMEAD and BLANKMAN for the ingenuity and perseverance they have displayed in their client's cause, and with their views of duty, they are fairly entitled to it. But it has not been remarked, as often as it deserves, how inefficient, slip-shod, complicated, absurd, ludicrous, wicked that system of procedure must be which enables counsel to win such laurels in such a case; and how precarious is the tenure by which every man holds either his life or his property in a community in which the punishment of offenders can be fenced off by such means. We can well say to the learned hair-splitters whose legal acumen has been exciting the admiration of mankind in this matter for the last twelve months, as the frogs said to the boys, "This, gentlemen, may be fun to you, but it is death to us."

NATIONAL RELICS AT AUCTION.—There was an auction sale of Uncle Sam's old furniture in Washington, on Monday last, which, if properly advertised, would have attracted a large crowd of curiosity-dealers to the Metropolis, and doubtless, have added a few thousand dollars to the National Treasury, which is sadly in need of increased revenues just now. The chairs and desks in the old Representatives Hall were disposed of by the auctioneer, like the trumpery furniture of any family breaking up house-keeping, to the highest bidder. The seats that had been occupied and sanctified by our departed statesmen, the Clays, Adamses, Calhouns, Websters, and Bentons, the desks on which they and their successors had written their notes, were all offered for sale like the dilapidated contents of an old curiosity-shop. This historical old furniture has a solid value of its own apart from the associations belonging to it, and if offered for sale in this City, where there is a mania for antique chairs and tables, it would have commanded large prices.

Each desk and chair in the old hall has an interesting history belonging to it; none of them had ever been used for common household purposes, their tenants had always been the representatives of the people. The first chair and desk offered were those which have been so long occupied by the Nestor of the House of Representatives, the venerable GIDDINGS of Ohio. At this season of the year there were not likely to be many admirers of the Joshua of the Abolitionists in Washington, and the chair and desk he had filled so long were knocked off at the very low price of two dollars and a quarter. The chair which had once been occupied by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS brought fifty dollars, while Colonel BENTON'S last seat was knocked down at six and a quarter, and the chair which the "chevalier BROOKS" of South Carolina had occupied brought nine dollars.

What an opportunity there was for a speculator in that sale! If the name of each occupant of the chairs had been marked upon them, some of them would have produced very large prices. But no notice appears to have been given of the sale. Perhaps the functionary under whose direction they were disposed of took a hint from Secretary FLOYD'S agents for the sale of Fort Snelling, and hesitated to advertise lest a combination should be formed to prevent the furniture bringing all it was worth. The entire proceeds of the auction was something over $2,000. But it would have been better for the Government to have distributed these venerable relics among the public offices in Washington, and those in which the Presidents had sat when representatives should have been deposited in the White House.

Dr. Gould and the Dudley Observatory.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 29, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Your paper of this morning contained a letter from an Albany correspondent, in which the personal and scientific character of my friend Dr. B. A. GOULD, is assailed with an elaborate and ingenious malignity. The letter in question is doubtless intended to prejudice the New-York donors to the Dudley Observatory against Dr. GOULD: to forestall public opinion with reference to the difficulties which the Trustees have created, and to pave the way for the dismissal of the present Scientific Council. The Board of Trustees have not thought proper to afford to Dr. GOULD an opportunity of replying to the charges preferred against him by their President. I can assure the public, however, that Dr. GOULD will yet be heard in his own defence; meantime, on his behalf, I pronounce Mr. OLCOTT'S statement to be a tissue of falsehood and misrepresentation. I ask the New-York public to suspend their opinion until the facts of this matter shall have been published. Hoping that those who may hereafter express opinions upon the subject of the Dudley Observatory, through the public PRESS, will have the courage and the manliness to do so over their own signatures, I remain your obedient servant, WOLCOTT GIBBS.

Dr. GIBBS has more zeal than discretion in the cause of his friend. His chivalric demand for the names of all parties who may see fit to express opinions concerning the management of a public institution, so far as the letter in the TIMES is concerned, is simply ridiculous. That letter gave the opinions of THOMAS W. OLCOTT, Esq., of Albany, who set them forth in a speech at a meeting of the Board of Trustees. His name, Dr. GIBBS, we presume, will consider sufficiently responsible for any statements he may have made. What Dr. GIBBS says about the "intent" of our Albany letter is gratuitous and impertinent. If the New-York donors to the Dudley University are "prejudiced" against that institution, it will be by Dr. GOULD'S action or by the statements of Mr. OLCOTT in regard to it;—and Dr. GIBBS has no right to impute any intention to produce such an effect to our correspondent, or to accuse him of "elaborate and ingenious malignity," for simply reporting what some one else has said.

We venture to add the suggestion that Dr. GOULD has quite enough labor on his hands at Albany to meet the allegations which have been made against him. He has a right to expect that his friends will not add to his difficulties by introducing new issues here.

A new phase has been given to this matter by the intervention of Mrs. BLANDINA DUDLEY, the lady who gave a very large donation towards the establishment of the Observatory. As will be seen by the account in another column, Mrs. DUDLEY espouses the cause of Dr. GOULD, and deals with the Trustees who have taken action against that gentleman in a very vehement and menacing style. She insists upon their immediate resignation, and threatens, unless this demand is complied with, to withdraw her donation. We presume it will be discovered that Mrs. DUDLEY has not authority over the Board of Trustees, and that her donation is so securely invested for the benefit of the institution that even she herself cannot touch it. Meantime it is not at all impossible that this controversy—which is becoming purely personal—may lead to the question, whether there is the slightest possible necessity or use for an Observatory at Albany.

The Way our Beef is Brought to us.

The Rochester *Democrat* mentions that on Friday and Saturday of last week, two hundred and seventy-nine cars loaded with fat cattle passed that city eastward on the New-York Central Railroad. The *Democrat* says:

"All this makes lively business in that particular line, and few think of the amount of suffering which has to be endured by the poor brutes while on the route. Packed closely together, without a particle of extra room between them, they are obliged to ride the whole distance to their destination without once tasting food or water, and in this hot weather it can easily be imagined that the deprivation of the latter under such circumstances must drive the tortured animals to the very verge of madness. While the trains of stock, which arrived here Saturday from Suspension Bridge and Buffalo, were being made up together for the route eastward, no less than four head of cattle were taken from the cars in a dying condition, and they expired shortly after being removed. Many others were in nearly the same condition, and there can be little doubt that of the cattle confined in the 149 cars, as many as 20 perished or will perish through the sufferings they endured in the transit to market."

It is not difficult to understand, with the aid of such facts, in what sort of condition the cattle arrive here, after being brought from the Western States, without food or water, and the mercury above 90°. The suffering of the animals confined in the stump-tail stables is insignificant compared with the tortures to which these poor brutes are subjected. But this inhuman cruelty, bad and disgraceful as it is, concerns us less than the injury to the health of the beef-eating public. Think of the facts for a moment. A fat ox is carried from the prairies of Illinois, packed with other cattle as closely as possible in the roasting temperature of last week, without once tasting water. The distance is at least eight hundred miles, and the speed twelve miles an hour. Sixty-six hours are the poor animals thus famished and roasted. Is such beef fit to be eaten?

In no department of their business have our railroad men more to learn than in the conveyance of live freight. The public tolerate the present mode only through thoughtlessness. But no reform can originate with those whose interests are subserved by existing abuses.

It has been suggested that the slaughtering should be performed where the cattle are fattened, and the dressed meat only brought to market. This, it has been said, could be done in cars constructed on the refrigerator principle, so that with the aid of ice, and at a moderate expense, the beef might arrive in excellent condition. The proposition may be worthy the attention of practical men, who are prepared to judge concerning its merits. But that a change from the present cattle-trains will be demanded is unquestionable. Great as is the amount of injury and mortality caused by unwholesome milk, the ill effects of damaged butcher's meat, though perhaps less palpable, are no less real. The difficulty in the case is that consumers do not see the cattle-cars, and cannot know what they are buying. If they could, their knowledge would produce a very marked effect upon the business of our butchers.

THE FRENCH EMIGRATION SCHEME IN LIBERIA.—A letter in another column, from one personally familiar with the facts of the case, corrects the statements of Mr. BRULAIS, which we noticed yesterday morning, in regard to the emigrants found on board the *Regina Cœli*. It seems that they were not from Liberia—that they could neither read nor write, and that they were not persons originally sent out to Liberia from the United States.

We have also a copy of the last Message of President BENSON to the Liberian Legislature, in which he rehearses the various attempts that have been made, first by the British, and now by the French, to obtain laboring emigrants from that Colony, and the steps that have been taken by the Government to prevent it. Very rigid regulations have been adopted on the subject. Special reference is also made to the case of the *Regina Cœli*, which had once before made a similar attempt to obtain a cargo of emigrants from the Colony.

The Government of Liberia, as these documents show, is zealous and earnest in its opposition to the whole scheme of Emigration,—and there is no foundation whatever for the inferences to which the statements of M. BRULAIS would lead, that the project was favored by the authorities.

ANOTHER BRITISH OUTRAGE.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in a recent speech in the House of Commons, expressed the opinion that not very much consequence was to be attached to speeches made in the American Congress. We commend this instance of British arrogance to the attention of Messrs. SEWARD, TOOMBS and WILSON. If such disparaging remarks are to be tolerated, there is no calculating the consequences. Mr. ROEBUCK went still further. He said the Americans had told lies about the English:—and he hoped this declaration would go across the water. The House of Commons laughed at Mr. ROEBUCK; but it is a fair question for General CASS to consider whether this is a laughing matter. We advise our Government to hurry up those steam frigates. It is very plain that roundabout diplomacy is out of place with John Bull We must take the *Plum Gut* channel.

THE YACHT RACE.—Mr. HASWELL, it will be observed, gives a tolerably explicit answer to the statement of poor BENNETT'S boat keeper about the Plum Gut business. He invites the *owner* of the *Rebecca* to state *his* impressions concerning the sailing-directions which were given for the yacht race,—instead of putting the Captain of the craft forward in the matter. It's of no use, Mr. HASWELL. The concern will not come square up to the mark. In the controversy as in the race, they prefer the Plum Gut route.

DR. CHEEVER'S CHURCH.—We have received a long communication from the parties whose application for letters of dismissal from the Church of the Puritans has recently attracted so much attention. We shall publish it in the TIMES of to-morrow morning. It is an appeal to the public against the action of the Church, giving a detailed history of the whole affair.

BELLY-COSE.—The Paris correspondent of the *Commercial Advertiser* writes as follows concerning the operations of M. BELLY in Central America:

"However this may be, I have just seen a letter written by M. MARCOLETTA, late Nicaraguan Minister at Washington, now at Paris, to an official here, in which he enters into explanations in regard to the Millaud and Belly contract for the construction of the interoceanic canal. M. MARCOLETTA shows that the Belly contract is only to take effect, *if the Stebbins Company of New-York fail to commence operations the 1st of this month*; an event which was anticipated, that French Company do not wish or hope to carry on the work without the aid of the United States and England; that an agent has just left here for New York to interest the American Government and American capitalists in the enterprise, and that from there he will return to London for the same object; that the canal thus constructed by the combined forces of the three countries—France, the United States and England—will be made free to all nations, under the protectorate of the three, with an equal tax for all. This is M. MARCOLETTA'S explanation of the Belly contract, but he says nothing of the political contract concluded at the same time."

This substantially confirms the statements of the American Company whose card was published in the TIMES of yesterday morning.

COINCIDENCES.—The London Correspondent of the *Commercial Advertiser*, speaking of the British outrage question, says:

"It is a curious fact, as showing the obvious facilities for suppressing the traffic in the Gulf of Mexico, that the suggestion for getting over all difficulties by an arrangement that American officers should sail in the British cruisers, and have the sole right of overhauling United States vessels, appeared almost simultaneously in the NEW-YORK TIMES and the London *Times*."

PALACE GARDEN.—A place of open-air recreation—similar to what Niblo's Garden used to be in days long gone by—and with this name, was opened last night. It is located on Fourteenth-street, with entrances there and on the Sixth-avenue. The grounds—partly those of the old Children's Nursery and of vacant lots—are tastily decorated with fountains, shrubbery, illuminated lamps, and alcoves, with ample accommodation in the way of benches, tables, &c. An attendance probably numbering five thousand persons was present at the opening last night, and very general satisfaction was expressed at the orderly and cheerful aspect of things. A fine display of fireworks—a feature which the management intends to keep up—gratified the young folks, and a band of music, (not sufficiently strong for such a place,) enlivened the scene. This is the only garden we have in New-York, and if properly managed, it will supply a want, and prove a lucrative undertaking. The character of the gathering last night was in the highest degree encouraging. There will be a grand concert on Saturday nights, with Mr. THOMAS BAKER in the orchestra.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held, yesterday (Thursday) afternoon, at the rooms corner of Pine and William streets, the President in the Chair.

Communications were received from the Light-House Board, and also from the Philadelphia Board of Trade, on the subject of inland transportation and the commerce of the Lakes. They were placed on file.

The President proposed D. DUER, Esq., as a member of the Arbitration Committee. He was elected.

A standing Committee of ten, including the President and Secretary, were proposed to act as an advisory body with the Corresponding Secretary.

Mr. C. BARSTOW moved a resolution amending the By-Laws, so that they might be appointed. It was laid over for the present.

Mr. PEIRCE urged the necessity of securing more personal attention to the Chamber of Commerce on the part of the members, and advised daily meetings between 12 and 1 o'clock, P. M.

Several gentlemen were proposed for membership, some bills were presented, and the Chamber adjourned.

SEA AND SHIP NEWS.—The Hamburg steamer *Borussia*, which sailed June 15, and *via* Southampton the 18th, reports that they had westerly winds six days, and fog nearly all the passage. She brings 28 cabin and 270 in second cabin and steerage. She reports having spoken a number of vessels but makes no mention of having seen the Telegraphic fleet.

The City Fountains.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Why is it, Mr. Editor, that we who do business in the vicinity of the Park are deprived of even the *sight of water* in the fountain? As for a *jet d'eau*, there is none, the poor Croton having, since yesterday, desisted from stagnant lymph to airy nothing. Do let us, whose places of business overlook the dried basin of the defunct *jet d'eau*, at least see some fresh Croton filling it to the brim this torrid weather, Mr. Superintendent of Public Places, and much oblige, among others, the Croton WATER.

Why our Fountains (as they are facetiously called) are kept in their present discreditable condition, we are not aware. For months they have not been permitted to play, and now, in this blazing weather, when every hint or suggestion of moisture is doubly grateful, they are as dead and dull as a stagnant pond. We have heard no complaints that the Croton water is low—indeed there seems to be an abundant supply for all other purposes. But our fountains are all very badly arranged in this respect—that the water used in them is allowed to run off into the sewers and go to waste, whereas it might very easily be so disposed of as to be used in watering and washing the streets. It is is a shame that, at this season of the year, when, if ever, fountains are needed, ours should be left in their present condition. We believe they are under the management of the Croton Aqueduct Board. We wish those gentlemen would either give the public their fountains, or some satisfactory reason why they cannot have them.

City Items.

NEW SWEDENBORGIAN CHURCH IN THIRTY-FIFTH STREET.—The corner-stone of a new Swedenborgian Church, to be erected in gothic style, 75x50 feet on Thirty-fifth-street near Fourth-avenue, was laid yesterday morning at 8 o'clock with appropriate ceremonies. The Rev. BENJ. BARRETT and the Rev. SAMUEL BESWICK, delivered addresses. Mr. BESWICK superintended the laying of the corner-stone,—a granite block about three feet square,—beneath which a leaden box was placed, containing a parchment record of this event, with the names of the architect, builder and mason, the four leading doctrines of EMANUEL SWEDENBORG, and his exposition of the ten commandments, a book of worship, used by the first Society of the New Church, and several periodicals of the New Church, the newspapers of this morning, and a number of coins. Corn, wine and oil were poured upon the stone, a psalm was sung, a benediction pronounced, and the audience—about 100 persons—separated. It is intended that the edifice shall be finished by the 1st of May next. About $15,000 will be the cost.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.—FLORENCE VERBLIET, a Belgian, was arrested Wednesday, by Officer PLACE, charged with stealing a watch worth $225 from the office of Mr. JOSEPH SANDS, architect, Tontine Buildings, Wall-street. Mr. SANDS left his place for a few minutes on Tuesday, leaving his watch, coat and vest on the desk. He had scarcely gone away when he saw the man coming out. Presently discovering his loss, he raised an alarm, but the robber was not arrested until next day. He was committed in default of $500 bail by Justice CONNOLLY. The watch is not yet forthcoming. Two "swindling-ticket" cases were brought up Wednesday, and the parties were made to refund. One of them was named MOSES, of No. 146 Liberty-street—the other styles himself Mr. RAGG, No. 1 Greenwich-street. Travelers, beware!

The amount paid to the Clerk of the Common Council for licenses by carmen and others, during the six months ending July 1, 1858, was $24,070, which is $10,529 50 more than was received during the corresponding period in 1857. The fines received from unlicensed hackmen *et id genus omne*, during the last six months, was $4,288 25—$322 50 more than was received during the same period last year. Mr. AUD, the Mayor's Clerk, has received $474 for auction licenses, &c., since January 1. The receipts from this source have usually been deemed private fees of the Clerk, but this year it goes into the public treasury. Thus altogether $11,526 have been added to the finances of the City over and above what was paid in from these sources during the first six months of last year.

The new brown stone and brick building corner of Avenue C and Fourth-street, will be known hereafter as the place of business of the Dry Dock Bank. Although the building is not yet completed, the Bank has already taken possession of it. It covers a space of 87 by 65 feet, on a lot of 64 by 100 feet. It will be three stories high, the two upper ones being composed of brick, with brown stone surroundings to the windows, and the first story of brown stone. The upper part will be occupied by a family. The cost of the Bank will be $40,000. The cost of the lot was $16,500.

Yesterday was pay-day at the Police Headquarters. The building in Broome-street was thronged with men in uniform, who entered with empty pockets and went away with well-lined purses.

The steamship *Jamestown*, arrived last evening from Norfolk, &c., brings on freight 3,499 bbls. of vegetables, consisting of all kinds, including new potatoes.

The Rev. Dr. S. H. Cox, of Ingham University, Leroy, has officially declined the call recently tendered to him by the Spring-street Presbyterian Church in this City.

The Commissioners of Health had no business before them on Thursday.

The Commissioners of Health met yesterday, transacted no business of importance, and adjourned.

The Sabbath-school of the Seamen's M. E. Chapel went on an excursion Wednesday to New-Rochelle—some 900 of them—and had a very pleasant time. Some 40 Policemen and their families accompanied the party, and rendered valuable service in making the affair a memorable one for the children.

The Yacht Race.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 1, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The accompanying is a copy of a note I addressed to the Editor of the New-York *Herald*, yesterday, and sent to his office. As he has not published it, I have to ask the favor of your notice of it.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,
CHAS. H. HASWELL.

MR. HASWELL TO THE HERALD.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 30, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Herald:

In your issue of this A. M., you published a card from LUKE RUSTIN, the boat-keeper of the yacht *Rebecca*, wherein it is alleged that the course kept by him in the late Yacht Race was in compliance with my directions,—and details what is also alleged as a conversation had between him and myself *on board* of that vessel.

In reply to these statements, I have but to remark, I was not on board of the *Rebecca* at all on the day of starting, and when I visited her (alongside) on the morning of the race, I gave to the boat-keeper, in the absence of her Captain, the same instructions I gave to all Captains, viz.: "The only deviation or addition to the sailing directions, (which you have in the morning papers,) is that in turning Montauk you are to pass to the northward and eastward of Shackamaxon Reef; that is, you are to pass outside of it."

If the *owner* of the *Rebecca* should see fit to put upon me the responsibility of the cause of his vessel being ruled out in the late race, I will meet the charge.

CHAS. H. HASWELL.

Tompkins-square.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Why should our citizens be heavily taxed for a grand "Central Park," when the parks we now have are kept in such a miserable condition? The public authorities seem not to know or care that there is such a place as Tompkins-square under their charge, and yet this square is the largest in the City and the most frequented. Hundreds and thousands of the hardest working classes assemble there almost every Summer evening, and they are the very ones for whom a park is especially needed, as they cannot afford to go into the country to breathe the fresh air. But it has been permitted to become a disgrace to the City. The fence is entirely gone—the "fountain" has not played for years—carts, stages and vehicles of all descriptions cross it in every direction, at all times—horses are exercised around it as if it were a race-course, and are often turned loose to pasture on what little grass is green enough to grow in such a place—and all this, notwithstanding there is supposed to be a police force attached to the Seventeenth Ward!

After nightfall it is especially dangerous to go near this park, because of the gangs of ruffians that prowl about it, and I could instance several recent outrages within its "classic precincts," which *of course* the police of that "precinct" never heard of.

Pray let us have no more parks until the City officials show that they are able and willing to take decent care of the ones we have.

TOMMY TOMPKINS.

PROBABLE FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—At 6 P. M. on Wednesday, as the New-Haven Express train was coming into Morrisania, THOMAS BIGHEAT, who was standing on the track, was struck by the locomotive, and thrown nearly 25 feet on to the top of an embankment. Both his arms were fractured, his thighs dislocated, and he was seriously injured internally. The engineer used every means to stop the train in time to prevent the accident. The injured man was brought by the train directly to the City and conveyed to Bellevue Hospital. It is not believed that he will recover from his injuries.

The Alleged Emigrants from Liberia—The Case of the Regina Cœli.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The TIMES of this morning contains an editorial which does great injustice to President BENSON, and reflects generally on the operations of the Government, in regard to emigrants to the French Colonies. A brief history of the circumstances, so far as they relate to the ship *Regina Cœli*, and so far as they have come under my observation, may not be inappropriate.

In November last, that ship came to Cape Mount to procure emigrants. The Captain proceeded to Monrovia to enter into such relationship with the Government as would be satisfactory. He agreed, in the presence of the French Consul and Dr. ROBERTS, brother of the Ex-President, to obtain no emigrants but those who were willing to emigrate. From President BENSON'S message you can judge whether he favored this emigrant system, or whether M. EUGENE DES BRULAIS simply said what was not true. You say, on the authority of this gentleman, that "nearly all were sufficiently well educated to read and write." This is false; and the French Doctor knew it, if he said so. I was on board of the vessel several times after they had procured a number approximating to two hundred. The natives (for there were no others on the vessel as emigrants) were very much dissatisfied, and expressed the hope that I would use my influence to have them released. They stated that they were brought down to the vessel in fetters—that all on board were the slaves of the chiefs and kings, who had been sold to the French Captain in the same manner in which slaves were bartered to slavers, and for the same price which CANOT and others engaged in the traffic were accustomed to give.

Some two years ago, M. CHEVALIER took with him two Liberian citizens, who voluntarily emigrated but, as they went without their passports, contrary to our revenue laws, a correspondence was opened with the French Government for their return. No other Liberians, or persons who have emigrated from America, have gone to the French Colonies.

A voluntary emigration to any country among the African nations is an impossibility. They have no will of their own, but are bound to do what the chiefs or head men command. This very vessel anchored in the vicinity of the old slave-mart Gallinas, and in the very spot from which CANOT shipped thousands of natives. The chiefs hailed it as a godsend, and assembled from the far interior to receive goods from the French Captain and furnish him with slaves. So avaricious were they for money, that in several instances, natives were kidnapped and forced on this same French ship. These are facts which have come under my observation. Of course, President BENSON was advised of all that was occurring, and was only waiting for the vessel to go to Monrovia, and then to act. But the natives mutinied before the Captain received his full cargo. The Legislature passed a law, at its last session, which neutralizes the system of procuring emigrants on the Liberian coast to supply French or any other colonies.

THOMAS M. CHESTER.

The Free-Love Question—Letter from Mrs. E. L. Rose.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 29, 1858.

DEAR SIR: I am perfectly willing, nay, desirous, that the sentiments and principles I advocate should be known and criticized by the public; but I am not willing to have imputed to me sentiments which do not belong to me, and, believing that you do not willfully misrepresent me, I take the liberty to correct some errors in regard to myself, in the account of the Rutland Convention, in your paper of this morning.

The report says: "Mrs. ERNESTINE ROSE is active, so is MRS. JULIA BRANCH; both these ladies go for free-love on principle."

This I most emphatically deny. I have never advocated these sentiments, from the simple reason that I do not believe in them. The facts are these:

MRS. BRANCH, in speaking to resolution No. 5, said: "Mrs. ROSE and others go down to the influence of the mothers. This is not enough. I go further." I spoke in favor of the amendment moved by Mr. FOSTER, to the resolution, namely, to insert after the words "exclusive conjugal love" the words "perfect equality," so as to read thus: "*Resolved*, that the only true and natural marriage is an exclusive conjugal love based on perfect equality between one man and one woman; the only true home is the isolated home based upon this exclusive love."

In referring to Mrs. BRANCH, I said: "The lady is a stranger to me. I have never seen her. I do not know what she meant on the subject of marriage. I did not understand her in the same way that Mr. TIFFANY did, but if she meant what he made it out to be, then I most emphatically differ from her.' In reference to her allusion to me, I said, "I go before, beyond and above the influence of mothers, but I have nothing to do with the marriage question, except as to have the laws so altered as to have them equal for husband and wife," and in endeavoring to enforce the necessity of the equality of right, I showed that the "two halves of the pair of scissors," which Mr. TIFFANY represented as belonging to the husband and wife, are given to him alone, and even when the *whole* pair belongs to her, the law still gives it to him, that BLACKSTONE says "husband and wife are one," and the laws declared *that* one to be the husband, by giving *him* all the rights that belong to both.

This is all I said on the subject connected with marriage, except that when the laws proclaim woman civilly and politically equal with man, and she is educated to enable her to promote her own independence, then she will not be obliged to marry for a home and a protector, for she well knows that she can never be protected unless she protects herself, and matrimony (not a matter of money) will take place from pure affection.

Hoping you will do me the justice to give this a place in your paper, I am very respectfully,

ERNESTINE L. ROSE.

Cost of References.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Of all the sources of systematic plunder in this plundered City, perhaps there is none more extensive and burdensome than the fabulous amounts paid to Referees. It is a burden the party bears alone. The abuses that have sprung up with the system, and grown with its growth, are in their results enormous. They receive from $5 to $25 each sitting, and sometimes they sit an hour, but oftener merely adjourn the hearing, note the *sitting*, while *standing*, and charge the accustomed fee. The law allows a Referee $3 a day, and as much more as the parties agree to pay, and the attorneys, to do a nice and clever thing at the expense of others, agree to various amounts. With calendars of enormous length, running up to thousands, references are consented to almost as a matter of necessity, and ordered to ascertain the amount of interest and principal upon mortgages, and to report which way the wind blows, and other matters quite as necessary to know. A few favorites of Judges are making fortunes, having a host of references the same day and hour, and some actually, by means of clerks, proceeding with three or more at once. More money is paid to Referees than for the salaries of all the Judges and the fees of all the jurors in the City of New-York. A case recently came to my knowledge where the taxable costs of the prevailing party were $80, the fees of the Referee about $250, for eleven actual sittings, perhaps in all of as many hours, and some thirty odd nominal sittings, when no evidence was taken. Law is sold, the parties are sold, in every department where justice is sought in this over-burdened City. If the above statement is questioned, let the records of the Courts be examined, and they will furnish the most overwhelming evidence of its truth. REFORM.

Morning Prayer-Meeting.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit me, through your paper, to call the attention of the Christian public to the fact that the discontinuance of the up-town mid-day prayer-meeting has been a great deprivation to many. It is no doubt true that 12 o'clock is not the proper hour for the present sultry weather, but is it wise to cease these meetings altogether?

We propose that they be again renewed at 9 or 8½ A. M., in some central place, (say Dr. VAN ZANDT'S Reformed Dutch Church in Ninth-street,) and held permanently there. It was a mistake to change the location of these meetings so often. When persons are in the habit of going to the same locality frequently, it grows into a custom, which does not relish ceange; besides which, multitudes are not aware of the changes, and hence disappointments ensue, which induce cessation in attendance. We would suggest that these meetings shall be generally conducted by the *laity*, as in the down-town meetings. If the clergy speak or pray, let them do so from the body of the meeting, as do the laity. This will prevent much of the formality which had begun to manifest itself in the mid-day up town meetings. Many of those meetings seemed like mere meetings for *preaching*, not prayer and exhortation. Meetings at 8 o'clock would call out our ladies for bodily as well as spiritual exercise, and thus a two-fold benefit would ensue. Our New York ladies need more out-door exercise; thus there would be an incentive to early-rising, and a motive for a walk, which would greatly benefit even invalids. The chief object, of course, would be the good to be achieved by the continuance of these meetings. T. B.

SUN-STROKES.—ADAM GERMOND, residing at No. 131 Pitt-street, was sun-struck at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, while walking through Chrystie-street. He was taken into the house No. 139 Chrystie-street, and a physician called, who applied the proper remedies, from the effects of which he recovered sufficiently to be sent home in a carriage.

JOHN REDMOND was prostrated, at 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening, in Twenty-fifth-street, from the effects of the heat. He was taken to his residence in Twenty-sixth-street, and soon recovered.

Mr. Beecher in his own Defence.

The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER publishes in the *Independent*, a correction of current misstatements in regard to his position on the question of the Communion. He denounces especially the Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, the New-York correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, who writes over the signature of "Burleigh," and has given currency to misrepresentations. Mr. BEECHER says:

"To those who live in Boston nothing more will be needed to cure the thorough falsity of this representation, than to say. It is supposed that "Burleigh" means, in full, "Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH." But to others, in other sections, it may be necessary to say that the statement is utterly untrue.

The only effort that I have made has been to raise the terms of communion—to put the invitation upon grounds which would exclude worldliness, and attract only those who believe themselves to be in living unison with Jesus Christ. I have made actual piety, and not mere church membership the ground of fitness. I have sought to bring back to its original use a most precious ordinance, which, in our great cities, is in danger of being prostituted to worldliness. Thousands of men, "in good and regular standing in evangelical churches," are giving no evidence of piety; are living in open sin, or in practices, in business and in public affairs, irreconcilably at variance with the spirit of Christianity. I cannot ask such persons to the Lord's table just because they are "*regular members of the Church.*" Instead of throwing open the Lord's table to the world, I am endeavoring to exclude from it even those who have an ecclesiastical right to it, if they have not a moral fitness. But, as before long, I shall develop my views at some length, it is not necessary to say more upon this subject now, than simply to pronounce the current representations upon this topic entirely incorrect.

It may be said that the public have a right to suppose a statement correct, unless, after due waiting, it has been contradicted. This is true in some cases. But in hundreds of instances things will die harmlessly, if let alone, that would have a fretful life if meddled with. Only when they promise great mischief, and seem likely to live and be credited, do I feel called upon to leave my work, and run down or explain the misstatements of newspapers, whose reporters, though honest, are often more intelligent of secular affairs than of ecclesiastical usages or theological distinctions.

The Kate Sarchet Wrecked at the Grand Rapids, near Mount Carmel.

Correspondence of the Evansville (Ind.) Journal.

MOUNT CARMEL, Friday, June 25, 1858.

This morning, about 8 o'clock, the stern-wheel steamboat *Kate Sarchet*, upward bound, in attempting to cross the Grand Rapids Dam, two miles above this place, was wrecked and literally torn to pieces in the seething and eddying waves. The facts of the disaster, as we have gathered them from the officers of the boat, are about as follows:

Three attempts were made to cross over the dam abutments on this shore; and at the third trial the boat was caught in the strong suck immediately below the dam, out of which all attempts to back her proved abortive. As the last resort, the boat was headed for the lock, on the Indiana shore; and through the raging, eddying waters the fated vessel—with chimneys and scape pipes shaven down by the commotions—went surging and crashing until she reached the guard walls of the lock, upon which every person on board, about twenty-five in all, managed to effect an escape.

In a few moments after striking, the boat careened, and her cabin, already loosened by the action of the water, fell off, and the boilers, chimneys and machinery rolled into the water. The river, this morning, was full of floating fragments and particles. The cabin was caught a short distance below town and secured; and the hull floated by a short time afterwards, all efforts to land it at this place being unavailing, but it was strongly manned, and we presume that it was got to shore and secured within a mile or two of town.

The *Sarchet* was owned by the DOUSCHET Brothers, of Mount Vernon, Ind., two of whom were on board in the capacity of captain and clerk. The wife and two children of the former were on board also. There was insurance on the boat, and her owners estimate their loss at $7,000. There was freight (valued in the aggregate at $3,000) on board for several of the towns and landings between this place and Eugene, Ind., the most of which, we presume, is a total loss.

Elopements.

A BOARDING-SCHOOL MISS RUNNING AWAY WITH HER TUTOR.

The village of Carmel, Putnam County, N. Y., has been the scene of considerable excitement, on account of a clandestine marriage of an ex-teacher of the Raymond Institute, with one of the young lady pupils of that Institution. A letter from the Principal tells the story:

BARTHOLD MYER, better known as "Professor MYER," but whose connection with the Raymond Institution was dissolved, some three or four weeks since, found secret means of communicating, since his removal from the Institution, with a Miss FANNIE HEWITT, a boarding-pupil, and induced her to consent to marry him. Accordingly, late on Saturday night, (19th,) after the young ladies had all retired, and each was seen to be in her own bed, and the lights extinguished by the teacher, who passes around at 10 o'clock at night for the purpose of inspecting the pupils' rooms, and after all were hushed in sleep, Miss HEWITT stole out of the Institution, and was married to BARTHOLD MYER, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock at night, by JOSEPH COLE, Justice of the Peace, at the house of ALBERT KNAPP, who, with his wife, were the only witnesses. FANNIE appeared in her place on the next (Sabbath) morning, went to Church with the other pupils, and repaired late on Sabbath night to the residence of ALBERT KNAPP, where she and MYER were harbored till morning, when they took the stage for Croton Falls.

MYER had remained in the neighborhood since his removal from the Institution, and had enjoyed no personal interview with Miss HEWITT, and no part of the affair was known, or even suspected by the Institution, until after the pair left this morning in the stage. It is now suspected that MYER communicated with Miss H. by means of some day pupil.

AN ELOPEMENT OF A MINISTER WITH A YOUNG LADY NIPPED IN THE BUD.

An unusual excitement existed in Delhi, N. Y., last week, in regard to the anticipated elopement and marriage of the youngest daughter of Mr. John BLANCHARD, (SARAH,) with Elder S. B. HAYWARD. The facts of the case are as follows:

During the Winter of 1857, Elder HAYWARD, a "Christian" preacher from Hartwick, Otsego County, held a series of meetings in Delhi, and last Fall and Winter moved to Lansingville, a small settlement near Hamden. At the invitation of Elder GRANT and Deacon FRISBEE, Mr. BLANCHARD was induced to offer the hospitalities of his home to the Elder, which were accepted. The family of Mr. B. consisted of himself and wife, and a daughter of about 21 years of age. She attended his meetings, was often escorted home by him, and they seemed to enjoy each other's society too well to suit the parents, and after a while the Elder changed his stopping place from Mr. BLANCHARD'S to that of Dr. L. H. MANN. The wife of Elder H. was living, but steadily failing with consumption. It is said that after he left Mr. B.'s house, the Elder and SARAH had interviews unknown to her parents, and, by the aid of other persons, (after the death of Mrs. HAYWARD,) commenced correspondence. About six weeks after the death of Elder H.'s wife, SARAH engaged to marry the Elder. Things were managed so secretly that not until Thursday, June 10, was it discovered that an elopement was contemplated by the parties, to come off on Friday, 19th inst. Their schemes were frustrated, all the villagers taking sides with the parents of the girl.

DEATH OF EX-CHIEF JUSTICE NELSON.—The Hon. ALBERT H. NELSON, late Chief Justice of the Superior Court in Boston, died, on Sunday, at the Maclean Asylum for the Insane, at Somerville, aged 46. He resigned his seat on the Bench in March last, and mental aberration ensuing soon after, caused him to become an inmate of the Asylum. Judge NELSON had occupied prominent political positions in Massachusetts for many years. He graduated at Harvard in 1832, in the class with the Rev. Drs. BELLOWS and OSGOOD of this City.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, July 3.

I.—IMPORTANT FROM UTAH—A Week Later from Camp Scott and Salt Lake City—From our Special Correspondent in Utah.

II.—FROM CUBA AND THE GULF—The American Business.

III.—NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA AND OREGON—Astonishing Yield of the Frazer River Gold Mines.

IV.—NEWS FROM EUROPE—By the *Arabia* and *Bornssia*.

V.—SLAVE-TRADE TREATIES.

VI.—THE RUTLAND REFORMERS.

VII.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The Slave-Trade—New Way to Make New Debts—France in Central America—Slavery in Virginia—The New Gold Discoveries—Important from Mexico—Chinese in California—A Hint to the American Colonization Society—A Hopeless Proposition—How to Head off Polygamy.

VIII.—OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

IX.—SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC NEWS.

X—SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS—Intense Heat.

XI.—SUMMARY OF COMMERCIAL NEWS.

XII.—OBITUARY NOTICES—Deaths of Robert T. Conrad, Job R. Tyson, and others.

XIII.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full and Accurate Reports of the New-York Live-Stock and Produce Markets—Tobacco—Hay and Straw—Dry Goods, etc., etc.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

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All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, corner Spruce and Nassau streets.

Correction of a Misstatement.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 28th inst., your Panama correspondent gives what he calls an instance of the "ruling passion" strong in death, containing a misstatement of facts, and being *prima facie* an absurdity; for what influence can a decaying body have in making a bargain for shipment of the same.

I present the papers necessary to prove the whole transaction, for your perusal, and for the sake of the poor widow, whose feelings are very much hurt, I beg leave to say that there was nothing mean nor calculated to defraud anybody in the whole transaction.

H.

☞ The steamship *Vanderbilt* will sail for Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at 12 o'clock M. to-morrow. Her mails will close at the Post-Office at 10½ A. M.

Extract from Hodges' Journal of Finance and Bank Reporter of June 28 1858.

☞ **The Safeguard Insurance Company of New-York and Pennsylvania.**

Public attention having freqently of late, been called to this company, we have been induced to satisfy ourselves in regard to its affairs, and take pleasure in certifying to its character and standing.

The Safeguard Insurance Company was organized under a very liberal charter, granted by the State of Pennsylvania, and has also complied with the requirements of the Insurance Laws of New York. Its President, George S. Doughty, Esq., is well known in this community as the *late President* of the Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, and is an old and respected resident of New-York. Among its Directors are some of the best citizens of New-York and Pennsylvania. We are assured that its capital is well secured, safely invested, and that its losses will be promptly adjusted and paid.

Owing to its *liberal course* to *Brokers*, and its refusal to join in with the combination of the associated companies, it has in a measure incurred their enmity, but its daily receipts of premiums, are *already* larger than those of some of the older companies.

Adverse influences have been brought to bear to depreciate its stock, but it can scarcely be expected that the stock of a *new* Company with a Pennsylvania charter, will sell at par in New York; and the sales of the Stock of The Safeguard Insurance Company as reported *here* are no criteria of its value. We can confidently recommend the company, as in every way reliable and worthy of public patronage and confidence.

☞ **Singer's Improved Sewing Machine for** all manufacturing purposes.—To ascertain the immense superiority of SINGER'S Machines, it is only necessary to inquire of any manufacturer or mechanic who uses one. Send for a copy of SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, which will be supplied gratis. It gives full information on the subject. I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Espenscheid's Hats give an air of Refinement** to the wearer. Look at his leading Summer styles of Pearl Beaver Cassimeres, his splendid Straws and Panamas. Cheapness, elegance and matchless workmanship characterize his attractive fabrics.
ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer of Gents' Hats, No. 118 Nassau-st.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous** is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **Zephyr Merino Under Vests,**
For hot weather.
Soft, elastic and durable.
Give them a trial.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery.

☞ **Strawberries, Gooseberries, and Green Peas** may be preserved fresh in SPRATT'S PATENT CANS, which have been used for the past four years by thousands, from Maine to Texas, and have proved perfectly successful. Twelve diplomas, one medal and two premiums have been awarded for these Cans, which is good evidence of their superiority over all others.
WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors, No. 215 Front-st.
N. B.—Cans delivered to any part of the City free of expense.

☞ **Strawberries, Gooseberries, Cherries,** &c., may be preserved fresh in SPRATT'S PATENT CANS, which have been used for the past four years by thousands, from Maine to Texas, and have proved perfectly successful. Twelve Diplomas, one Medal and two Premiums have been awarded for these Cans, which is good evidence of their superiority over all others.
WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors, No. 215 Front-st.
N. B.—Cans delivered to any part of the City free of expense.

☞ **Youth's and Children's Boots and Shoes.**—For these articles, visit CANFIELD'S. He has a very extensive stock on hand, embracing a great variety in style, size and material, and parents who desire to have the feet of their children well and handsomely covered at a trifling cost, should visit his establishment, No. 813 Broadway. Besides, he is prepared to furnish his lady customers with his elegant gaiters, and the male ditto with patent leather and fine French calf-skin boots, as cheap as ever.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye.**—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Removal.**
W. T. JENNINGS & CO., the veritable pioneers in the introduction of the finer qualities and styles of ready-made Clothing, offer for inspection a large stock for Summer wear, that cannot be equaled, a fact they would solicit an opportunity of proving, at their new locality, No. 566 Broadway, southeast corner Prince-st., opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

☞ **Weed's Patent Sewing Machines**
Are, from their SIMPLICITY and DURABILITY, particularly adapted to FAMILIES, TAILORING, DRESSMAKING, or any other purpose requiring a SEAM THAT WILL NOT RIP. Office, No. 345 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ **Cartridges.**—American Patent for sale of the new waterproof cartridge and safety fuse train. For circulars, Government report and other information, apply at No. 134 Mercer-st. GOMUZ & MILLS,
Patentees.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No 7 Astor House.

☞ **Radical Cure Truss Office.**—MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.—Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, and every variety of bandages skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

☞ **Consumption.—This Disease Successfully** treated by E. W. VONDERSMITH, M. D. Persons who are afflicted with this disease are respectfully invited to call upon him. Office for the treatment of Consumption only, No. 158 Bowery. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

☞ **Fourth of July.**—Ladies for the country wishing Gaiters at 12s., Slippers at 6s., with ladies', misses,' boys' and children's boots and shoes, india-rubbers, &c., of all kinds and prices, patronize.
J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 337 Canal-st.

☞ **Singer's New Family Sewing Machines**—No other sewing machine for family use ever equalled this, either as respects the beauty of the machine or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. York.

☞ **The Glorious Fourth will be celebrated** on third and fifth at the Phrenological Rooms of FOWLER & WELLS, No 308 Broadway, and all wishing examinations will be accommodated.

☞ **Elastic Stockings, Trusses, Shoulder-Braces,** Supporters, Bandages, &c. Dr. H. L. PARSONS, No. 2 Astor-st., under the Museum.

MARRIED.

AZOY—DE LA CADENA.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857, by the Rev. Mr. Storrs, V. G. FRANCISCO AZOY, of Havana, to ANASTASSIA, youngest daughter of Mariano Velazquez de la Cadena, of this City.

SHELDON—SMITH.—In Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, June 29, at the residence of Dr. L. D. Gale, by the Rev. Dr. Sunderland, HENRY B. SHELDON to MARY, daughter of the late Lewis Smith, all of Brooklyn, N. Y.

JONES—RYERSON.—In this City, on Thursday, July 1, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by the Rev. S. H. Turner, D. D., of the General Theological Seminary, the Rev. S. RUSSELL JONES and MARY K., only daughter of Thomas Ryerson, Esq., of New York.

DOUGLASS—LEE.—At Omaha City, Nebraska, on Wednesday, May 5, by the Rev. George Watson, JAMES M. DOUGLASS, of St. Louis, to GEORGIANA FRANCES, only daughter of the late Hart G. Lee.

WILMERDING—MUDGE.—At Oakdale, Illinois, on Thursday, June 24 by the Rt. Rev. C. S. Hawks, Bishop of Missouri, Mr. THEODORE T. WILMERDING to Miss JEANNIE, daughter of Col. S. H. Mudge.

FARLEE—OPDYKE.—At the American Embassy at Paris, on Tuesday, June 15, by the Rev. Mr. Seeley, Pastor of the American Chapel, GEORGE W. FARLEE, of New-York, to MARY LIZZIE, daughter of George Opdyke, Esq., of the same City.

RICHARDS—LEAVITT.—At Washington, Conn., in church, on Wednesday, June 23, by the Rev. E. Lyman, Dr. J. HUNTINGTON RICHARDS, of this City, to JULIA, daughter of the late Samuel Leavitt, Esq., of Washington.

VANDERBILT—VANDERBILT.—At Haverstraw, on Wednesday, June 30, by the Rev. N. Vansant, WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT, of Tarrytown, to RACHEL A VANORDEN, of Clarkstown.

DIED.

MORRISON.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 29, Mrs. RUTH MORRISON, relict of the late John Morrison, aged 79 years and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 86 Jane st., on Friday afternoon, July 2, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

ROBERTSON.—In this City, on Thursday, July 1, of consumption, ALBERT P. ROBERTSON, son of the late John Robertson.

For particulars of funeral see the evening papers.

CLAWSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 30, CORNELIA, infant daughter of John and Mary Ann Clawson, aged 6 months and 5 days.

Funeral services to-day, at 6 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her parents, No. 186 Grand st.

POTTER.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 30, FRANCES PAINE, wife of Robert B. Potter, and daughter of William M. Tileston.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from Trinity Chapel, at 2 P. M., to-day, without further notice.

DIX.—At Harlem, on Thursday, July 1, GARRIE, infant son of Darius C. and Margaret Dye, aged 2 years;

The remains were taken to Trenton for interment.

DARLING.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 30, Mr. ELI DARLING, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 123 Hudson-av., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

NOSTRAND.—In Williamsburg, on Tuesday morning, June 29, LEWIS RICKER, aged 8 months and 6 days. Also, on Thursday morning, July 1, LEWIS PEASE, aged 8 months and 8 days—twin children of Lewis P. and Elizabeth R. Nostrand.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the latter, from the residence of his parents No. 118 South 8th-st., Williamsburg, this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

SANDS.—At Staten Island, on Thursday, July 1, at the residence of Mrs. William Bard, WILLIAM F. SANDS, son of the late Ferdinand Sands, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Mark's Church, this day, (Friday,) at 3½ o'clock P. M.

JAUNCEY.—Drowned, at Derby, Conn., on Wednesday, June 30 EMMA, daughter of the late Dr. Joseph Jauncey, aged 16 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Clapham, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, at Westport, Conn., this day, (Friday,) at 11 o'clock, without further invitation. The New-Haven cars leave 27th-st., at 7 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot on the arrival of the train from New-York.

HYDE.—At San Francisco, on Wednesday, June 2, WM. F. HYDE, formerly merchant of New-Orleans and of New-York, aged 58 years.

CONSUMPTIO

THE GREAT SCOURGE OF HUMANITY.

SUBJECTED TO HUMAN SKILL.

PROOF POSITIVE.

WHO CAN DOUBT?

"While there is life, there is hope," is an old saying which is often applied thoughtlessly, when the human frame has so far yielded to disease that the scourge has nothing more to destroy, and an agonizing death is inevitable. Still, there is a deep meaning to be found in those words of consolation, as I have proved during the many years of toil which I have expended in discovering a sovereign mode of cure for that most fearful of diseases, the *Consumption*. Through my instrumentality, many thousands have been

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPETENT and well-recommended servants, in either City or country; one is a good cook and baker, makes good bread and plain pastry, or would take a place as laundress; the other is a superior chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to a boarding-house; wages moderate. Apply at No. 307 Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress; cats and fits children's clothes; works for the nursery; is quick at the needle; will go in the country with a family; wages $7; also, a cook, in all its branches; makes pastry, soups and jellies; country preferred. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., three days.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF EDUCATION AND refinement, and in every respect qualified, a situation in a gentleman's family, to take the entire charge, or as companion to a lady; would not object to teach two hours a day. A good home the chief object. Country preferred. Address HAVRE DE GRACE, Post Office, Williamsburg. References given and required.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND TO assist in washing and ironing, or laundress, can take entire charge of a kitchen, by a respectable young woman. Has the best of country and City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 77 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., 3d floor, front.

WANTED—A NEAT, ACTIVE GIRL WISHES A situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses in the best manner; would assist with chamberwork. A steady situation, not high wages, her object. Likes the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general housework; is a splendid washer and ironer, and is a good plain cook; to a family that requires a valuable servant, this is an opportunity which seldom offers. Can be seen at her late employer's, No. 192 Dean-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, in a private family as nurse and seamstress, or to take charge of an invalid. Will receive her recommendation from her present employers, with whom she has been for two years, and where she can for the present be seen, No. 428 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH WOman as cook; understands her business; has the best of references. Also, by a Scotchman; is able and willing to do anything; has the best of City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 93 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer. Has the best City reference. Call at No. 161 East 18th st., between 2d and 3d avs., where she can be seen at her last place until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do cooking, washing and ironing; would do chamberwork and fine washing; is fully competent to serve in either capacity; no objections to the country. Call at her present employer's, No. 25 6th st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen, one as first-class cook, the other as waitress; both thoroughly understand their business, and can give the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 165 East 11th-st., third floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do plain sewing or plain cooking. Can be seen at No. 31 West 23d-st. Has good City reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation to do general housework in a small family, or to cook, wash and iron. Best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 121 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS. BY a young English girl; she thoroughly understands her business, can dress make, cut and fit children's clothing; can produce the best of City reference. Call or address No. 56 Great Jones-st., one door from the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WOMAN, AS laundress or chambermaid; understands fine washing and ironing; has no objection to go in the country; can give good references. Apply No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., front room, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant American young woman as nurse and seamstress; would take the entire charge of a baby; no objections to the country. Good City references. Call at No. 84 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as lady's-maid and seamstress; she understands dress-making, and is competent to take care of an invalid lady; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 18 West 19th st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN AMERICAN woman and an English woman, both as nurse and seamstress. Also, by one as chambermaid and waitress, and one as cook. Also, by three very nice colored girls. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT, WITH GOOD City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; no objections to cooking in a small private family, as she is well acquainted with housework. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in washing. Good references given. No objections to go in the country. Apply at No. 249 Mulberry st., front room, first floor, or at No 111 Pearl-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY NEAT, intelligent and active girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework; the other as chambermaid and waiter; they are well recommended. Apply at WALLACE'S, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a family washing: can give good City reference. Call at No. 292 1st-av., corner 17th st., front room, No. 8, second floor.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, the work of a few private families by the day or week. Satisfactory reference. Apply at No. 107 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH LADY, of refinement and education, would like to take charge of a widower's house, educate young children, or companion to a lady, assisting in any work not menial; would not object to go abroad; unexceptionable references. Address HUDSON, Box No. 123 *Times* office,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS.—THE UNDERdersigned having been connected for several years with one of the first-class line of ocean steamers, is now desirous of taking charge of a hotel in the City or country. Understands the business in all its branches. References exchanged. Address F., Box No. 342, New York Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A VERY INTELLIGENT YOUNG man, a situation in city or country, understands all kinds of farm work, is a first-rate groom and a steady driver, is a good plain gardener, is willing to make himself generally useful, is able and willing to do his work and give satisfaction. Call at No. 129 Waverly-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man of genteel address, who is a first-rate horseman; knows the City well, and can produce the highest testimonials from his last place. A note addressed to C. M., Union-square Post-Office, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a young man who thoroughly understands his business. No objection to the country and can show satisfactory reference. Apply for 3 days to A. GRIEVES, No. 150 Chambers-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LIGHT PORTER or in any similar position where industry and devotion to business are required by a young man of 20 years of age. Wages very moderate. Address Box No. 214, G. A. D., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, By a young man, a Scotchman, in a private family. No objection to the country. Can show the best of recommendations from his former employers. Can be seen for a week at No. 30 Bleecker st., corner of Mott.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as Porter in an Importing or Jobbing dry-goods House; has had five years' experience in the business; best City reference. Address MAC, Box No. 125, *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by a steady young man who can bring the best of City references; would not object to the country. Apply at No. 101 Franklin-st.

TO SOAP MAKERS.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as soap maker; has a practical knowledge of soap making in all its branches; can give the best of City reference as to character and ability. Address J. H., Box No. 133, *Times* Office.

TEACHERS

WANTED—FOR THE NEXT YEAR, A SITUAtion in a Seminary or Academy as an assistant teacher of the English branches, by a lady who is a graduate of a first-class institution, and who has had five years' experience in teaching; good reference given. Address, immediately, HISTORIA, *Times* office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS COMMISSION house, a young man 17 or 18 years of age, who has had experience in accounts and who possesses all the requisites as to character and ability. Salary moderate. Address Box No. 446, Post-Office.

WANTED—A LAD IN AN OFFICE DOWN TOWN; must live with his parents. State age, name, reference and residence, and where last employed. Salary first year, $50; if suited, a permanent arrangement may be made. Address to INDUSTRY, Box No. 129, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COOK: A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH and iron in a private family on Clinton-av., west side, fifth house south of Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. To the right kind of help, liberal wages will be given. Best of references required.

WANTED—A GIRL ABOUT 15 YEARS OLD TO take care of a little boy; American girl preferred. Apply at No. 32 Attorney-st. Call after 6 o'clock in the evening

WANTED—BOSOM STITCHERS, TO WORK ON Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines. None but good hands need apply at No. 52 Barclay st., first floor, up stairs.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN CAPABLE OF taking the entire charge of an infant six weeks old. Apply at No. 84 Dean-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED—A HARNESS MAKER, A FIRST-RATE stitcher, to go in the country. Apply at No. 72 Beekman-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT SCOTCH, ENGLISH or German girl, to do the work of a small family. Call at No. 132 West 28th-st.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good Domestic female help, will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch, and Irish, at MORRIS OOHNERT & CO.'S, No. 416 Broad way. Also coachmen, gardeners farmers, laborers, at this or the branch office, No. 723 Liberty-st. Terms moderate.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This celebrated and justly-popular house is now open for the pleasure season, greatly enlarged and newly furnished, located directly adjacent Congress Spring, in a fine old grove, affording at all times a cool and delightful shade. Each and every department of this house is in most perfect order. Guests stopping at Congress Hall may be assured that nothing will be wanting on part of proprietors and servants to make them comfortable and happy during their stay.

HATHORN & McMICHAEL, Proprietors.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I., is now open for the season. As a pleasant Summer residence it has no equal, being delightfully situated and commanding a view of the Ocean, Harbor, &c. Parties will be accommodated on the most liberal terms.

JOHN G. WEAVER, Proprietor.

LAKE HOPATCONG HOUSE—MORRIS COUNTY, N. J.—The above house is situated on the banks of Lake Hopatcong, among the mountains in the northwestern part of New-Jersey. The grounds are beautifully wooded down to the water's edge, which, together with the beautiful placidity to the lake, form a scene of surpassing beauty.

The healthfulness of the location, and the salubrity of the atmosphere, render it a most desirable place for families who may desire to get away from the heat and dust of the City, and to enjoy the pleasure of a country life for a short time; and in order that persons may have the opportunity of enjoying themselves, a large number of boats have been prepared for sailing, rowing, or fishing, which amusements can be enjoyed here to perfection.

The attractions of this place can only be appreciated by a visit; and the proprietor pledges himself so to conduct the business of the house as to furnish the guests with a Summer residence as quiet and home-like as it is possible to have in a place of public resort.

The house is well-furnished, and everything will be done with a view to the promotion of the comfort of those ladies and gentlemen who may pay a visit to this beautiful and comfortable resort.

It is two hours' ride from New-York, by the Morris and Essex Railroad, to Drakeville Station, where stages will be waiting to convey passengers to the house.

The proprietor will be in New-York every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, at the store of THOMAS H. BATE, Esq., No. 35 Maiden lane, where persons wishing to make arrangements for board, &c., may have an interview, or where communications may be left.

RICHARD CARMAN, Proprietor.

Excursion tickets are offered by the Morris and Essex Railroad for the 5th and returnable on the 5th and 6th, for $1 50, to Drakeville Station *via* Hopatcong House.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT CORNwall, adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, 1½ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements, an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodstein, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hopcock, No. 138 Liberty-st.; James M. Gregg, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. B. Caldwell, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE, L. I.—The subscribers have opened their house at Meadowside for the reception of Summer boarders. It is large and airy, situated by the water, with accommodations for bathing, &c. The grounds with the walks and drives around them are extremely well shaded, and the location is particularly pleasant and healthy. The stage for Meadowside is always in attendance at the Glen Cove Landing upon arrival of the boat. Address by mail, W. C. & J. D. FEEKS, Locust Valley.

NEW-YORK HOTEL, PENATAQUIT, L. I.—Situated on the shore of Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island. This hotel is furnished in the best style, and has a number of large airy rooms, affording every opportunity for sailing, fishing, and bathing. Communication by Long Island Railroad twice a day. Stages in readiness at Deer Park and Thompson's Station.

ROBERT McKINNIN, Proprietor.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, ON the Hudson, opposite the residence of Washington Irving, combines the advantages of a first-class female seminary, with the rural attractions of a delightful Summer retreat. A few suites of rooms would be let to parents accompanying their daughters, during the Summer. For particulars, inquire of F. L. NICHOLS, Esq., No. 4 Hall of Records, or address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, President Rockland Female Institute, Nyack, N. Y.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—THE ADVERtiser desires to add one or two first class families or several single gentlemen to a party already engaged. Two parlors on first floor and several smaller rooms on second. House beautifully located on high ground near the salt waters, one hour from the City by the New-Haven Road. Three minutes' walk from Depôt. Address PURE AIR, Box No. 157, *Times* office.

BOARD WANTED FOR THE SUMMER, by a lady, three little children and servant. Location is desired to be not over 50 miles from New-York, nor far from the Hudson River. She prefers a country house where there are no other boarders. Terms must be moderate. Address, for one week, H. C., Box No. 152 *Times* office, stating terms and location.

COUNTRY BOARD ON LONG ISLAND SOUND—Eighteen miles from the City.—A few families can be accommodated with large airy rooms and good board, in a private family, in a pleasant and healthy location; fine bathing only a few rods from the house, and good fishing. For particulars, inquire of PATTERSON & BROTHER, No. 13 Bowery, or WM. H. SLOCUM, No. 198 South-st.

SUMMER BOARD IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Two families can be accommodated with board in Harrison, between Rye and White Plains Depôt. Six pleasant rooms, three on each side of the hall, well calculated to accommodate two families. For further information, apply at No. 39 Spruce-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A LARGE BRICK farm-house, three-hours' ride from the City, directly at a depôt and Post-Office: plenty of milk, cream, fruits, ice, &c. A few first class boarders can enjoy all the comforts of a country home. The proprietor can be seen by calling at No. 195 Broadway, room No. 4.

A VERY PLEASANT SUMMER RESORT may be found at the Hudson River Institute, 3 miles from Hudson, during the two-month vacation from July 22 to Sept. 22. Terms from $4 to $6 a week. Address R. C. FLACK, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

TRENTON FALLS, ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y.—The hotel at the above celebrated place of resort is open for the season, and can be reached in a few hours from New-York, at small expense, as a railroad from Utica takes visitors there within an hour.

M. MOORE, Proprietor.

MANSION HOUSE—LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This well-known establishment is now open for the reception of visitors. House fronting the ocean 350 feet, and only 80 yards from sea shore, with fine lawn in front. Address SAMUEL LAIRD, Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARDING AT MOUNT IDA, New-Baltz, 2½ miles west of Poughkeepsie, a fine healthy location: fine farm, fruits, shade, etc. Address JOSHUA BROOKS, or apply at the "Boarders' Exchange," No. 346 Broadway, room No. 4.

COUNTRY BOARD.—COUNTRY BOARD MAY be had for one or two families, 1½ miles from Hasting's depôt, at a pleasant farm house. Particulars may be learned of S. H. PROVOST, No 215 Front st.

SUMMER BOARDING.—PERSONS WISHING to be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, can be accommodated at the Seminary in Newburg on reasonable terms.

SUMMER BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED at the Fishkill Female Seminary, N. Y. The next term of the School commences in September. References exchanged. No. 88 John-st., New-York City.

THE SPRING HOTEL AT RICHFIELD Springs will be ready for the reception of boarders on the 1st of June. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

FIREWORKS.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD,
General Agents for the celebrated
EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS,
Manufactured by
G. A. LILLIENDAHL,
No. 62 John-st
ROMAN CANDLES, ROCKETS, WHEELS, and other kinds, with BRILLIANT FIRES, wholesale and retail. Also, constantly on hand, FIRE-CRACKERS and TORPEDOS. Orders received for city and town exhibitions, from $20 to $3,000.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS,
Laboratory, North Point, Jersey City, N. J.
WM. J. SYMS & BRO., SOLE AGENTS,
No. 300 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Where samples of EXHIBITION PIECES, also every variety of FIREWORKS suited to storekeepers' sales, such as Firecrackers, Torpedos, Wheels, Triangles, Bengola Lights, Rockets, Roman Candles, Mines, Batteries, &c., may be found.
City and Town Committees supplied with Public Displays at short notice.

JULY 4, 1776.
FIREWORKS,
PETER TIERS,
No. 43 Maiden-lane.
P. T. solicits the attention of the trade to his stock of Fireworks, including EDGE'S BRILLIANT-COLORED CANDLES and ROCKETS, as also a general assortment of small works for jobbing and retailing.
Quality guaranteed, and prices beyond competition.

JOSEPH G. & I. EDGE, JR.—FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—The subscribers claim to be the only manufacturers of "First premium fireworks" in the United States, having taken every first premium for fireworks offered by the American Institute for the past seven years; also, at the Marshall Testimonial. They beg to state that they have entered their works for competition every year for the past four years, at the fairs of the American Institute, and also at the World's Fair, but none have offered to compete with them, which they deem conclusive evidence of their superiority over all other makers. Inasmuch as they decline placing their works in competition. JOSEPH G. & I. EDGE, JR., Laboratory, North Point, Jersey City, N. J. W. J. SYMS & BRO., sole agents, No. 300 Broadway, N. Y.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—SALESROOM
No. 47 MAIDEN-LANE.
EXHIBITION PIECES FOR CITY AND TOWN DISPLAYS.
Also, every variety of SMALL FIREWORKS, FIRE-BALLOONS, &c., &c., ALL AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
L. G. FORMAN. E. H. HOLLISTER.

NO. 28 MAIDEN-LANE, CORNER OF NASSAU-STREET.—FIREWORKS.—Hadfield's first premium fireworks, every article warranted, at the depôt No. 28 Maiden-lane, corner of Nassau-st. Orders supplied 20 per cent. less than any other house in the City. Small work always on hand. Remember, No. 28 Maiden-lane, corner of Nassau-st.

WHITE & BIRD.

ANNIVERSARY OF OUR INDEPENDENCE.—The cheapest Fireworks in the City for families and committees, at the depôt of the Consolidated Fireworks Company, No. 410 Broadway, opposite Lispenard-st., and No. 43 Nassau st., corner of Liberty. All goods at wholesale prices.

J. McAULIFFE, Sole Agent.

FIREWORKS—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 196 Front-st.—Fire-crackers, Canton-rockets, double-headers, Jons-sticks, and a complete assortment of fireworks, warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also committees for City and country displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms.

M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

FIREWORKS.—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine the assortment.
R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st., up stairs.

AUCTION SALES.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

The entire rich and valuable household furniture contained in the first-class residence No. 152 West 21st-st., west of 7th av., will be sold at public auction, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10 o'clock precisely. Commencing in dining-room, which is replete with beautiful oak dining-room furniture of every description; rich China, cut glass, silverware, silver and ivory cutlery, &c. The parlors, upper rooms, library, &c., are magnificently furnished in rosewood, all of which is new, having been used but a few months, including splendid parlor suites in brocade and velvet; six pier and mantel mirrors, fine piano forte, rich carpets throughout the house, statuary, valuable paintings, vases, elegant rosewood bedroom furniture, &c. This furniture in quantity and quality excels any that has been offered at auction this season, and will be peremptorily sold, including all the splendid gas fixtures in the house. (House to rent, possession immediately.) No postponement of sale.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEhold furniture, Wilton and velvet carpets, French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, solid silverware, articles of vertu, &c., THIS DAY, July 2, at 10½ o'clock A.M., at the residence No. 218 14th-st., near 7th av., will be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, the entire elegant furniture of said house, consisting of royal Wilton and velvet carpets; solid rosewood parlor suites, magnificently carved frames, covered in satin, made to order, and of the most expensive kind; solid rosewood centre and side tables, with statuary marble tops to match; elegantly carved rosewood etageres, with heavy French plate glass doors and backs; superior oil-paintings, by distinguished artists; French plate pier and oval mirrors; magnificent rosewood seven-octave piano-forte, with solid pearl keys; rich silk and satin brocade window curtains, heavy lace do., massive rosewood secretary bookcase, solid and richly polished extension dining tables, 16 feet; China ware, cut glass, solid silverware in great variety; ivory and pearl cutlery, elegant and costly China vases, clocks, &c., &c. Also, all the chamber furniture, containing an extensive variety, both in rosewood and mahogany; beds and bedding, hair mattresses, bedroom carpets, hall and stair carpets, oil-cloths, &c., &c.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE, THIS DAY, (Friday,) July 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 86 West 11th-st., in part as follows: Splendid piano-forte, full 7-octave, fully warranted; two suites of richly carved parlor furniture, covered in satin brocade, seven pieces each; carved rose marble-top centre, side and sofa tables; rosewood marble-top etageres, with mirror doors and backs; do. corner etageres, rosewood library bookcase, pier and oval mirrors, reception chairs, Turkish arm chairs, oil-paintings, Brussels carpeting, lace curtains, rich painted shades, mantel vases and ornaments, &c.

CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Heavily carved rosewood Elizabethan and gothic bedsteads, 20 pure curled hair and spring mattresses, bolsters, pillows, toilet sets, mantel clocks, mirrors, shades, &c.; also three solid rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, with mirrors, marble-top washstands, ingrain and Brussels carpets, rocking and arm chairs, spring seat chairs, and a general assortment of chamber furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, July 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets mahogany and rosewood suites in brocatel and hair cloth, rosewood and mahogany card, centre and side tables, lace window curtains and cornices, mahogany chairs in hair cloth, rosswood and mahogany etageres, oak marble-top do, cane-seat chairs, easy chairs in leather, corner etageres, oak extension dining tables, together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture.

At 12 o'clock,

A choice lot of liquors and wines from a family grocery store, to close the concern, consisting of Belle Fleur Brandy, Pale Henessey do., Madeira, Port and Sherry, Bourbon Whisky, Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, &c., all of first-class qualities. Sale positive.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, July 3, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a black Canadian Horse, 14½ hands high, 9 years old, warranted kind in double harness or under the saddle, sound except slightly tender forward; is gentle and reliable for ladies or children to drive. Sold as the owner has no further use for him.

WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NO. 18 WALKER-STREET.—WM. H. FRANKLIN will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, July 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the four-story brick house and lot No. 18 Walker-st., 25x100. For further particulars apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 5 Broad-st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No 296 Bleecker-st., the entire stock of paper-hangings, brass cornices, cord, tassels, window shades, &c.; the whole to be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder for cash, and well worthy the attention of the trade.

BOARDING

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS ON FIRST and second floors; also, smaller rooms, to let, with full or partial board, to gentlemen and their wives, single gentlemen or ladies. House has all the modern conveniences, and is pleasantly situated one block west of Broadway. Apply at No. 463 Broome st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen visiting the City at $1 to $1 25 per day. Also, permanent board by the week. E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or a few single gentleman can obtain board, and pleasant rooms in a delightful location in Bloomfield, N. J. Apply to M. W. DODD, No. 506 Broadway, New-York.

BOARD IN COUNTRY AND CITY.—FULL particulars free to boarders. Country board wanted. All wishing can obtain genteel applicants by immediate application at the Boarders' Exchange, No. 346 Broadway, room No. 4.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—A FEW large, airy rooms, suitable for families, can be secured on immediate application, in the large farm mansion of the subscriber, near Glen Cove.—Address
CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A SMALL family can accommodate a gentleman and lady, or two single gentlemen with a pleasant front room, (on 2d floor,) with board. A small room adjoining, if desired. For particulars, inquire at No. 5 Douglass-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS to let, in a private family, suitable for two single gentlemen or a gentleman and wife. The best of reference required. Apply at No. 88 Dean-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FIRST-CLASS private house, with all modern conveniences, situated on high ground, and in a desirable neighborhood, within 10 minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall st. Ferries. But few accommodated. No children in the house. No. 49 Concord st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—IF YOU WISH TO find a comfortable, cool home on Brooklyn Heights, and on very reasonable terms, you can call at No. 70 Willow st., Brooklyn. Dinner at 6. Four minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—PLEASANT FURnished rooms, for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 73 State st. Convenient to Wall or Atlantic-st Ferries. Terms reasonable.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, IN an American family. 15 minutes' walk of the City Hall. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address BOARDER, box No. 2,758, Post office.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra-size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen and no children in quest of superior accommodations, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 104 West 22th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SECond floor can be obtained in the large elegantly finished brown-stone houses Nos. 55 and 57 West 22d st. Also, single rooms; house contains all the modern improvements; terms reasonable. Dinner at 6 P. M.

DELIGHTFUL LOCATION, COOL AND airy rooms in a private family, convenient to Broadway, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished. House with all the modern improvements. Apply at 72 2d-av., corner 4th-st.

THE SECOND FLOOR, CONSISTING OF five rooms, furnished, will be let, together or separate, with or without board, in a first-class house in the immediate vicinity of Grace Church. Address A. C., Box No. 107 *Times* office.

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE first floor, handsomely furnished with or without partial board. Apply at No. 33 East 20th-st. Terms reasonable.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO LET, FURNISHED; also, rooms for single gentlemen (with or without board) at No. 259 Greene-st., near Clinton-place. Gas, bath, &c. References given and required.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET, NEAR CATHARINE-STREET.—Furnished rooms with board for single gentlemen and gentlemen with their wives. Terms moderate.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.
No. CLXXX, FOR JULY, 1858.
COMMENCING A NEW VOLUME.

CONTENTS.

I.—Pierce's Analytic Mechanics.
II.—George Stephenson.
III.—The Missouri Valley and the Great Plains.
IV.—Cotemporary French Literature.
V.—The Phillips Family and Phillips Exeter Academy
VI.—The Aquarium.
VII.—Laws of Association in Ornamental Gardening.
VIII.—Ozanam's Civilization of the Fifth Century.
IX.—Lord Normanby's Year of Revolution in Paris.
X.—The Basques and their Country.
XI.—Recent Commentaries on the New Testament.
XII.—Critical Notices.
XIII.—New Publications.
CROSBY, NICHOLS & CO., Publishers,
No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.

CONFESSIONS OF A GAMBLER.
NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.
Exposé of the Cheating tricks Of Gamblers In the United States.
Infamous disclosures Of the proceedings Of the authorities Of Chicago.
INTENSELY INTERESTING.
ROSS & TOUSEY,
General Agents.

WANTED—A LATHE—ONE SCREW-CUTTING Lathe, to take in 12 feet and swing 25 inches. Second-hand, but in good order. Address Box No. 1,924, Post-Office.

FINANCIAL.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS.—Books for subscription to the Capital Stock of this Bank, will be opened at Bank of America 24th inst. The attention of capitalists is called to this as one of the best and safest opportunities for investment ever offered. The Bank commenced business Sept. 1, 1857, and on May 15, 1858, showed a profit on the capital paid in of 14¼ per cent. A dividend of 8 per cent. was made on Jan. 1, 1858.

The authorized capital is $2,000,000, of which about $500,000 has been subscribed by the Merchants of St. Louis.

Circulars, with a statement of the business of the Bank, can be had on application at the Bank of America.

NEW-YORK, June 23, 1858.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DAVID GROESBECK. LOUIS T. HOYT.
BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE OF
GROESBECK & HOYT,
No. 58 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Having established reliable and prompt correspondents throughout the United States and Canadas, we are prepared to make collections and render quick returns at the usual rates.

Particular attention will be given to the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds, for cash, at the Brokers' Board, both partners being members of the New-York Stock Exchange.

Time orders for the purchase of Stocks or Bonds must be coupled with a deposit of ten per cent. on their par value, subject to a further call (if necessary) during the pendency of the contract.

Prime mercantile paper negotiated at the most favorable terms.

Domestic and Foreign Exchange bought and sold.

Cash advanced on sound securities that have a quotable market value here, and are of ready sale.

Dividends collected and proceeds remitted per order.

REFERENCES.

F. DEMING, Esq., President of Union Bank, New-York.
AUGUST BELMONT, Esq., New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.

Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, or New-Orleans. Collections made at ¼ per cent. commission.

New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

COLLECTIONS.

We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.

GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, No 5, Hall of Records, until Monday, July 26, 1858, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars of "The Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New York," authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An Act for the Regulation and Improvement of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Nov. 9, 1857, and by a further ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor June 24, 1858.

The said stock will consist of Three Thousand Shares of One Hundred Dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal sum redeemable on the first day of August, 1887.

The proposals will state the number of shares, and the price per share. The stock to be issued as follows: $60,000 within three days after the acceptance of the proposals, and the balance in monthly installments of $50,000 each until the whole sum is issued.

The persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposal for Six per cent. Central Park Improvement Fund Stock" And the proposition may then be put up in a second envelope, sealed and directed to A. C. Flagg, Comptroller, No. 5, Hall of Records, New-York."

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the city.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
Department of Finance, Comptroller's office, New-York. June 24, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO STATE AGENCY,
NEW-YORK CITY, June 30, 1858.

INTEREST ON THE FOREIGN DEBT OF THE STATE OF OHIO.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio hereby give notice that on the 1st day of July, 1858, they will be present at the Office of the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st, New-York City, ready to pay to the registered holders thereof the interest due that day upon the Public Debt of the State of Ohio, of which the interest is payable in New York City, and that the Commissioners will continue to be present at that office for the same purpose each succeeding day thereafter until the 14th day of the same month inclusive.

All interest due on the 1st day of July instant on that debt which is not applied for within the days and at the place above specified, will be paid at any time thereafter at the office of the Commissioners in the city of Columbus, but not elsewhere. The transfer books will be open on the 15th day of July.

F. M. WRIGHT,
C. P. WALCOTT,
A. P. RUSSELL,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment upon the capital stock of the Company of Twenty Dollars per share be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the fifth day of August next, to the assignees named in the assignment made by the Company on the 9th day of October, 1857; that the same be payable on the stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Company in that City, and on the stock registered in London, at the office of Messrs. Robert Benson & Co., and that the optional right bonds be received in payment of the assessment, at par, with the accrued interest.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed from the 31st day of July, and remain closed until the 5th day of August, and that no transfers be permitted after that date of shares upon which such assessment shall not have been paid.

By order of the Board.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

MINISTRY.—A PERSON STUDYING FOR THE Christian Ministry wishes to dispose of a

TO LET

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THAT ELEGANT, FOUR STORY HIGH basement and under-cellar house No. 98 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant park; it has all the latest improvements; rent low. Inquire forthe keys, of P. H. TUSK, No. 104 same street, or No. 149 William-st. One-half will be let to a respectable family. Immediate possession.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 385 Broadway, (three rooms) known as Coambs's Piano Rooms. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano Warerooms, Bible House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

CLINTON-AVENUE, BROOKLYN — FOR SALE—One of the finest building sites on this most beautiful of all avenues—the glory and pride of the city—pleasant and healthy. For a residence, unequaled in New-York or Brooklyn. The plot is 72 feet front by 200 feet deep, being the northwest corner of Clinton and Gates avs. Can be divided into two plots of 36 feet by 200 each. Fruit trees, of 8 years' growth, in fine bearing order. Come and see.
MILES & BETTS, No. 11 Pine st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL Farm in Westchester County, or in the interior of the State a new, first-class modern house, brown-stone front, four stories high, 25 feet by 55, situated in 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. The house contains all modern improvements, and every qualification desired. Immediate possession given. Inquire of T. J. HALL, *Times* Office

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AT Pelham, on Long Island Sound, 19 miles from City Hall and 1½ miles from the New-Haven Railroad Depot at New-Rochelle, containing 24 acres of land beautifully laid out, with a large dwelling-house, which is in perfect order finished with all the modern improvements, stone stable, barns, laundry, boat house bath-house, &c., &c. The furniture will be sold with the house if desired. The garden is stocked with the choicest fruits in full bearing. Communication with the City daily by steamboat, and several times a day by railroad. For permission to see the premises, &c., apply to EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN STAMFORD—A HANDSOME country residence with barn, carriage and ice houses, and other appropriate out buildings, all new, and about 18 acres of excellent land well fenced and in a high state of cultivation, with a choice apple and peach orchard and a variety of other fruits Situation on and overlooking Long Island Sound, with a fine view of the village and surrounding country, and within about ten minutes' ride of the depot, where nine trains pass up and down from New-York daily. Apply to the premises 25 Warren-st., New-York, or address Post Office Box No. 162, Stamford.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LEASE—TO A small family, near Passaic Bridge and Huyler Stations, on New York and Erie Railroad; 40 minutes' ride from Jersey City Six rooms, small garden, facing on Passaic River, with boat, good place for bathing and fishing—$12 per month. Also, near it, 4½ acres fine land, with plain stone house, 60 variety of fruit and shade trees; best of well water; river front; one or seven years—$25 per year One good 2-story house, barn and fine water, ½ acre garden, $10 per month. Apply to J VANDERBILT, Agent, No. 84 Fulton-st., New-York, at Oak Hall. 3,000 farms for sale.

COUNTRY PLACE IN STAMFORD, CONN.—TO LET—Partially furnished or unfurnished, for 2 or 3 years The house, 3 minutes' walk from depôt, is complete in its conveniences, and contains 2 drawing-rooms, dining-room, opening into conservatory, library and 8 bedrooms, 3 bath rooms; gas and water in the house. Stable with room for coachman, henery, &c. 6 acres under high cultivation, with choice fruit trees and grapes in variety and abundance Apply to RUFUS PARK & CO., No. 63 Dey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE ON THE PASSAIC RIVER AT Belleville, N. J., about 8 miles from this City, a delightful place consisting of 8 acres, with house in good order, also a barn. The location for a Summer residence or garden spot is unequaled. The neighborhood is good, the scenery of the surrounding country is beautiful. Terms low and accommodating. Address or apply to W KEATING, office Sweeney's Hotel, corner of Chambers and Chatham sts.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—IN A DESirable location on the banks of the Hudson, within one hour's ride of the City Hall by cars or steamboat The house consists of 12 rooms, contains all modern improvements bath &c The furniture is good and but little used. The grounds are handsomely laid out; a barn and stable on the premises Will be rented for 3 months from July 10 for $450 For further particulars, address Box No. 3,241. Post office.

HASTINGS UPON HUDSON—FURNISHED cottage to let at Hastings upon Hudson, two minutes' walk from cars or steamboat. Plenty of shade and fruit trees Flower and vegetable garden all laid out and planted. Possession immediately. A line addressed to J. W. D., Box No. 8, Hastings upon Hudson, will receive prompt attention.

FURNISHED COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO RENT—At Long Branch, N. J., and about five acres of land, barn, stables and ice-house filled. The house contains twelve rooms, piazza on all sides, fronting the ocean, and next adjoining Howland's Hotel on the north. Apply to WM. DUMONT, No. 4 Wall-st.

WEST MOUNT VERNON.—TO LET, A NEAT two-story house, containing seven rooms, within two minutes' walk of Hunt's Bridge Station, N. R. R. Inquire of J. R. URQUHART, No. 164 West Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN YONKERS, NEAR THE GLENwood Station, beautiful building lots commanding a view of the river and bay. Will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire of A. BOYNTON, No. 82 Cedar-st.

FARMS FOR SALE

THE GARDEN OF TENNESSEE—THE subscriber, whose home is in Cumberland County, Tennessee, on the line of the Cumberland Mountain, has for sale a farm of 640 acres near his own; 140 acres are cleared with orchards of the finest varieties of apples, peaches, plums, &c. The location is on a good road, only 2½ miles from Crossville, the County seat, and on the line of the Central Railroad, from Nashville to Knoxville. The soil is good and timber abundant for all purposes. Thousands of cattle and hogs are now fattened on the range. Water of the purest kind in springs and streams, and the climate proverbially delightful and healthy. Farmers from the North and East are fast settling this portion of the State. The price will be made very low to an enterprising farmer. Also, an uncultivated tract of 1,200 acres, desirably located. I will also sell this tract very low for cash or desirable merchandise. For particulars, call at No. 77 Fulton st., Brooklyn The titles are perfect.
WM. H. DODGE.

SPLENDID FARMING LANDS IN MICHIGAN.—Farming lands not excelled in fertility, located in a district of country unequaled for health and beauty, can be procured with Land Warrants, or with money, at $1 25 per acre. For particulars relative to soil, timber, water, climate, settlements, markets, and expense to settle in reaching these land, address GEO. W. THAYER, Detroit, Mich.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY CHEAP.—A fine farm of 105 acres, situated in the town of Bedford, Westchester Co., good buildings, plenty fruit, &c. Apply at CUMMINGS & CANFIELD'S Piano-forte warerooms, No. 637 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—THIRTY ACRES ON EASY terms, crops consisting of wheat rye, barley, oats, potatoes vegetables, &c. Also, a team of gray mules, good match, kind good workers, and young. Price $260. Inquire No. 720 Broadway, in basement.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 50 acres with English cottage, fruit &c., near Geneva and Seneca Lake. Apply to B. SLOSSON, 40 Wall-st., or J. H WOODS, 34 Pine-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.

Elegant Illustrated Pamphlets (32pp. 8vo) sent by mail. Address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, and finished in various styles of cases and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent upon the most favorable terms.

FIFTY PIANO-FORTES, MELODEONS and Harmoniums, new and second hand, for sale or for rent, at very low prices; a rosewood melodeon for only $30; piano stools, with plush top and iron screw, only $2 50 each; every sheet music and music book publication issued in the United States, constantly for sale at wholesale or retail. New music issued daily. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

PIANO-FORTES — HAINES BROTHERS, AT their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d av., corner of 18th-st., have at all times an assortment of their celebrated Pianos of various styles, carved and plain, which they offer on liberal terms to suit the times
HAINES BROS.

THESE PIANOS TO LET, new and second-hand, and sold on INSTALLMENTS as above J. M. PELTON

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 431 Broome-st near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st, near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate

FIRST PRIZE PIANOS AND MELODEONS FOR SALE OR RENT AT VERY LOW RATES—Agency of Jacob Chickering's Boston Pianos, S. D. & H. W. Smith's Celebrated Melodeons and improved New-York Pianos
A. M. KANOUSE No 435 Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 138 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture Warranted in every respect.

FURNITURE

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN full colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, painted in landscape, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1846.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—OF A SUPERIOR quality, manufactured and for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 680 Broadway, formerly with McGraw & Allendorph.

STEAMBOATS

FARE 25 CENTS.—JUNE, 1858.—THE REGUlar and old-established Line for SHREWSBURY HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON and RED BANK. The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. S. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st Pier, N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Saturday, June 26	2½ P. M.	Saturday, June 26	6 P. M.
Sunday, June 27	7 A. M.	Sunday, June 27	3 P. M.
Monday, June 28	8 A. M.	Monday, June 28	3½ P. M.
Tuesday, June 29	9 A. M.	Tuesday, June 29	4 P. M.
Wednes., June 30	9 A. M.	Wednes., June 30	4¼ P. M.
Thursday, July 1	6¾ A. M.	Thursday, July 1	10½ A. M.
Friday, July 2	7 A. M.	Friday, July 2	10½ A. M.
Saturday, July 3	9½ A. M.	Saturday, July 3	1 P. M.
Sunday, July 4	7½ A. M.	Sunday, July 4	1½ P. M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c., Nelson Taylor's Squam Line of stages connect with this boat.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH DIRECT—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK—The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDAN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st, N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, June 29, 8	A. M.	Tuesday, June 29, 3½	P. M.
Wednes'y, June 30, 8½	A. M.	Wednes'y, June 30, 4	P. M.
Thursday July 1, 7	A. M.	Thursday, July 1, 10½	A. M.
Friday, July 2 11	A. M.	Friday, July 2, 6	P. M.
Saturday, July 3, 8	A. M.	Saturday, July 3, 11½	A. M.
Saturday, July 3, 3½	P. M.	Sunday, July 4, 1½	P. M.
Sunday, July 4, 7½	A. M.		

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Branch Port.
Haight's line of stages for Squan; also stages to all parts of the country.

THE CROTON, CAPTAIN W. H. WOOD, leaves Pier No 29, East River, foot of Roosevelt-st., every afternoon at 4 o'clock,

Arriving at		Returning next morning, leaves	
Bayles' Dock	5:00 P. M.	Glen Wood	6:30 A. M.
Great Neck	5:15 P. M.	Glen Cove	7:00 A. M.
Sands' Point	5:40 P. M.	Sands' Point	7:25 A. M.
Glen Cove	6:00 P. M.	Great Neck	7:45 A. M.
Glen Wood	6:50 P. M.	Bayles' Dock	8:00 A. M.
		Arrive at N. York	9:00 A. M.

N. B.—The CROTON, being now in fine order for speed and comfort can be chartered for Pic-Nic and Excursion parties, with the use of a most beautiful grove at Glen Wood. Apply to the Captain on board.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD—The inhabitants of Mamaroneck and New-Rochelle have purchased the steamboat ISLAND CITY, and have started a ferry from the above places. The boat starts from the new dock, built by the Company, at Delancy's Beck, at 7 New-Rochelle at 7½ and City Island at 8 o'clock, A. M.; returning, leaves Fulton Market at 4 P. M. This is a most delightful sail, and the enterprise must succeed, and we hope will convince this foreign Railroad Company, that the people of this State will not pay tribute to Connecticut.

FOURTH AND FIFTH OF JULY EXCURsions.—Persons seeking recreation and comfort on this, the Anniversary of our National Independence, will find the regular trips of the AURORA not only the cheapest, but the most pleasant excursions out of the City, affording a fine opportunity to see the fortifications of Fort Hamilton, Fort Lafayette Fort Tompkins, Fort Columbus, &c., the Neversink Highlands, and the whole contour of the Upper and Lower Bays, justly celebrated as the finest and most picturesque in the world; to enjoy the delightful sea breezes, and likewise to take a dip in the broad Atlantic at one of the most delightful bathing places on the sea shore

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNIS SMITH, will run daily, leaving West 10th-st. (Amos' at 9½, 12½, and 3½ o'clock; Spring st. at 9¾, 12¾, and 3¾ o'clock, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves the Island at 11, 2, and 6½ o'clock, touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare for the excursion 25 cents.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—STEAMER ALIBERTY leaves Peck Slip, New York, at 8½ A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. Leaves Astoria at 7½ and 9½ A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Landing at 10th st. at 8½ and 9½ A. M., and 1 and 5 P. M. Through in 40 minutes. Fare, 10 cents.

EXTRA TRIP—TO BRIDGEPORT, FARE 50 CENTS.—On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, July 3 the steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck slip at 2 o'clock, arriving in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New Haven, Hartford and Boston Railroads.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY.—BOATS LEAVE foot of Whitehall st. every hour, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.; leave Staten Island every hour, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M Fare 6 cents. On fine Sundays boats leave every half-hour.

CHEAP TRAVELING—DAILY LINE—FARE only 25 cents. For Norwalk: The steamer CATALINE every morning at 8 o'clock, from Roosevelt st., Pier No. 29, East River; Sundays excepted.

CHEAP TRAVELING.—FARE ONLY 50 CENTS to Bridgeport from Peck-slip Pier No. 24, E. R, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, M. Steamer BRIDGEPORT.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from foot of Murray-st, at 7 o'clock A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.

Fourth of July Grand Annual Regatta at Newburg, on MONDAY, July 5, 1858 the large and commodious steamer WORCESTER, will leave Jersey City at 7 o'clock and Hoboken 7¾, Chambers st., New-York, 7¾, Amos at 7¾ and 14th st. at 8 o'clock A. M. lading at West Point and Cold Spring each way. The splendid brass band of the steamship *Persia* will accompany the boat. Returning will leave Newburg directly after the race arriving in New-York at 7 o'clock P. M. Fare for the excursion to Newburg and back, 75 cents. Tickets to be had at No. 92 West-st., and at Nos. 211 and 241 Washington st., and on board. Refreshments on board.
N. B.—The WORCESTER will make a grand moonlight cotillion excursion down the bay in the evening. See advertised bills of the day.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO HARLEM, MOTT HAVEN, TREMONT, MORRISANIA, EAST AND WEST CHESTER, WEST FARMS, HIGH BRIDGE.
The HARLEM AND NEW YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
new and splendid steamers
SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE,
Will Leave

Harlem.	Peck slip.
6 00 A. M.	7 00 A. M.
7 00 A. M.	8 00 A. M.
8 00 A. M.	9 15 A. M.
9 00 A. M.	11 00 A. M.
10 30 A. M.	1 30 P. M.
1 00 P. M.	3 15 P. M.
3 00 P. M.	4 15 P. M.
4 15 P. M.	5 15 P. M.
5 15 P. M.	6 15 P. M.
6 15 P. M.	7 15 P. M.

Landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way.
FARE 8 CENTS.

Running through the East and Harlem Rivers, past Hurl Gate, Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands, giving a fine view of the public institutions Stages or private conveyance to any of the above villages or the High Bridge, on the arrival of each boat at Harlem. All Fulton Ferry stages run to within two piers of the Peck-slip landing. All Dry Dock and Greenpoint Ferry stages, to and from the 10th-st. landing.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN AND RETURN.—Fare $1 50 for the excursion. Berths free. This will afford New-Yorkers a most delightful morning's sail through Long Island Sound to New-Haven, where the day may be spent in admiring the celebrated "City of Elms," one of the capitals of Connecticut, and one of the most beautiful towns in New-England. The steamer ELM CITY, Capt J. M. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25, East River, New-York for New-Haven on MONDAY, July 5 at 7½ A. M. Returning, leave New-Haven for New-York the same night at 11. Arriving about 5 A. M. Tuesday morning. RICHARD PECK, Agent.

GRAND REGATTA AT NEWBURG, JULY 5.—The large double-engine steamboat OHIO, Capt. E. R. FURGASON, will make an excursion to Newburg on July 5, landing at Grand-st., Williamsburg, at 6 o'clock A. M.; Delancey-st., 6¼; Pier No 4 North River, 6¾; Spring-st., 7; Amos st., 7¼; 30th st. 7¾; Canmansville, 8½; landing at Sing Sing each way. Boats and carsmen entered for the above regatta will be taken up and returned by the above boat free of charge. The boat will leave Newburg immediately after the race is decided. Shelton's band is engaged for the excursion. Fare for the excursion, $1.

GRAND ANNIVERSARY EXCURSION TO CONEY ISLAND.—Fare 25 cents for the Excursion. The commodious steamer UNION will, on July 5, make three excursions to Coney Island as follows:

New-York, 10th-st	8:15 A. M.	12:15 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
New-York, Broome-st	8:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	3:45 P. M.
New-York, Peck slip	8:45 A. M.	12:45 P. M.	4:00 P. M.

Returning, leaves the Island, last trip, at 6½ o'clock P. M.

GRAND EXCURSION TO BRIDGEPORT.—Fare 50 cents for the trip—Fourth of July Excursion to and from Bridgeport by steamer ANSONIA. The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. JOHN BROOKS Jr., will leave Peck Slip, East River, on Saturday, July 3 1858, at 12 o'clock, M., for Bridgeport. Returning, will leave Bridgeport, on Monday, July 5, 1858, at 8 o'clock A. M. for New-York. Tickets good to return on the 5th and 7th instants.

FOURTH OF JULY.—HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—Excursion tickets from New-York to Yonkers and stations north as far as Poughkeepsie and return, good from the 3d to 6th inclusive, will be sold at Chambers and 31st sts. stations, (only,) on the 31 and 5th, at reduced fare. For hours of departure, &c., see bills and advertisements of the Company.
A. F. SMITH. Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M. 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 5:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:20 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAST, AND SPLENdid sea steamers, JAMES A. STEVENS and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD with barges, can be chartered by Sunday schools, parties &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner Pine.

COAL.

$4 50: PRIME ANTHRACITE COAL, $4 50. AT $4 50 PER TON.

Of 2 000 pounds delivered free of cartage, at Retail.
The undersigned are now delivering their celebrated Black Heath and hard Broad Mountain and prime Red Ash Coals, for Furnaces Ranges, Grates and Stoves, direct from boats, at the above reduced price; from yard 25 cents per ton higher.
Orders can be left at our office No. 45 South st., or with our agent THOMAS O'NEIL at yards foot of Warren-st., North River; foot of 14th st., East River; at No. 74 West 32d-st.; and at the Drug Stores of Messrs. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos 165, 273 511 and 756 Broadway.
CHAS. A HECKSCHER & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO., Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1858.

THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Company are now prepared to contract for the sale of their well known and approved qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped in the best order from the Company's depôts at Alexandria, Pa. and Baltimore Md.
The Company, when required, will charter vessels at lowest freights without charge.
ROBERT P. GETTY, President

SIDNEY, PITTSBURG AND LIMAN COAL MINES.—The Companies here manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or applying of
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR EUROPE.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN VIA GALWAY.
The Splendid Steamship
INDIAN EMPIRE,
5,000 tons burden.
Will positively leave NEW-YORK for GALWAY, (Ireland,) on MONDAY, July 5.
Her accommodations are of the first class Passengers will be taken from New-York through to any part of Great Britain at the following greatly-reduced rates, including Steward's fees and provisions on the passage, to Galway:

First class	$90
Second class	50
Third class	35

A liberal table will be provided.
For passage, freight and further particulars apply to
WM A. SALE & CO., No 48 South st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA Capt. E. G Lott	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head: green on starboard bow: red on port bow.
AMERICA Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 16.
ASIA, Lott leaves New York Wednesday, June 23.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 7.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 14.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 21.
Berths not secured until paid for
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for Southampton and Havre.	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
VANDERBILT, Sat., July 3	WEDNESDAY July 28
NORTH STAR Sat., July 31	WEDNESDAY Aug. 18
VANDERBILT, Sat., Aug. 14	WEDNESDAY Sept. 1

From New York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen	Bremen for Southampton	Havre and Southampton for New York.
ARIEL July 10	Aug. 7	Aug. 11.
NORTH'N LIGHT Aug. 7	Sept. 4.	Sept. 8.

These steamships have water tight compartments.
Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $60; 3d cabin, $30.
Certificates issued for passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WORTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 24, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River foot of Beach-st. This ship has fine water tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ASAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Aug. 21.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream with the mails and passengers, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, July 7. Steamers will ply between the Company's Wharf, Jersey City and the PERSIA, from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M. The AFRICA will sail July 21.
E. CUNARD
No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES Notary public, No. 13 Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship NASHVILLE, Capt. L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY July 3, at 4 o'clock P. M, precisely For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway The MARION succeeds, on Wednesday, July 7. These steamers carry the Adams' Express goods for the South and Southwest. The Express Agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 3d inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. from Pier No. 13, North River She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route Passage and fare, including state-room to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half price Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—The American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, J. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 3, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Cabin passage to Savannah $15. Freight reduced until further notice, to 6 cents per foot. Insurance one half per cent. effected at our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—Steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave Pier No 12 North River, SATURDAY, July 3 at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Cabin Passage, $15. Freight reduced, until further notice six cents per foot. Insurance at only one-half per cent effected at our office. SAML L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broad way.

FOR CHARLESTON—THE STEAMSHIP MEMPHIS. Capt. G. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 3, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Cabin Passage, $15. Freight reduced, until further notice six cents per foot. Insurance at one half per cent effected at our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO. No. 86 West-st

FOR THE EAST.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and elegant steamship "CHESAPEAKE," SIDNEY CROWELL, Commander, leaves Portland every Saturday, and New-York, from pier No. 12, North River, every Tuesday, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room. $5. Running time 30 hours. For passage or freight, apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland; H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st., New York.
WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, *via* Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The 'Glen House" is only six hours' ride from Portland.

NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD STEAMBOAT LINE.—The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25 East River, every day, at 3 P. M., for New Haven The TRAVELER, Capt. Bowns, every night, at 11. The GRANITE STATE, Capt. King, will leave Pier No 24 East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 6 P. M., for Hartford.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

IRON AND HARDWARE

CORRUGATED SHEET IRON PREPARED and painted for roofs of every description. Builders, contractors and others who may be interested in a new and valuable improvement, are invited to examine the article, with various designs for roofing applicable to buildings of every description, at the New-York Agency for Mosely & Co., of Cincinnati. D. S. DODGE, No. 86 John st., up stairs.

DON'T SCOLD YOUR SERVANTS FOR breaking the refrigerator; it can't be avoided if you use the common ice pick to break it, but buy one of GIFFING'S Patent Ice Breakers, which will soon save its cost in Ice, and will not injure the refrigerator. For sale by all Hardware and Furnishing stores. Manufactured by F. STEVENS No. 177 Greenwich-st.

BURDEN'S NEW MACHINE HORSE Shoes. Superior, low price, desirable. Depôt in N. Y. at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO'S. No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

OAMES & SONS' SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st

BUSINESS CHANCES.

VALUABLE ST. LOUIS IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The foundry and machine shop, known as the St. Louis Novelty Works, are offered for sale. The establishment has a good stock of patterns, lathes and tools for a general stationery engine and machine business, with a capacity for working seventy-five hands, and will be sold entire to a good purchaser, upon reasonable terms. The services of a competent man, well acquainted with the place and familiar with the business, can be secured by the purchaser, if desired. Further particulars can be obtained by addressing either of the undersigned at St. Louis. JAMES M CORBITT, CHARLES BAYHA, WM. R. BIDDLECOME.

FOR SALE—A GAS-FIXTURE MANUFACTORY, in the city of Newark, N. J. There is a population of 64,000, and this is the only manufactory of the kind in the city. There is also a store connected with the manufactory, situated in the principal street, and one of the finest stores in the city. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. This is an excellent opportunity for any one wishing to enter into the business. Address for two weeks, W. B., Box No. 704 Post-Office, Newark, N. J.

TO HATTERS—A RARE OPPORTUNITY—FOR sale, the stock, fixtures, lease good-will &c., of a retail hat store in Broadway, near Canal st The proprietor, being extensively engaged in the wholesale trade, finds he cannot give this store the proper attention. Apply at R. M. WATERS', No 419 Broadway, up stairs.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.

Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, Steam Job Printing Lithographic Work, Binding, &c. Orders solicited.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers.
No. 93 Fulton-st Orders respectfully solicited.

WEDDING CARDS AND ENVELOPES, latest Paris style, just received; the most beautiful yet imported. Visiting Plate and pack of cards $1 50. at EVERDELL'S, Broadway, corner Duane st. Established in 1840.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:
Trains leave the Depôt corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, as
6:15 P. M., for White Plains stopping at all stations.
Trains leave Depôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:
8:10 A. M Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge
11 A. M Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M White Plains Train, stopping at al stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., and Pierpont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations Way passenger at 4 P M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6 P M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton

NEW-YORK CITY.

METROPOLITAN POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners met yesterday afternoon. Gen. NYE, the President, occupied the Chair, all the other members being present.

Reports on various charges against policemen were submitted and disposed of.

A resolution was offered by Mayor TIEMANN to the effect that the contractor for the removal of dead animals be immediately notified of the existence of such offal in the streets. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. BOWEN, Chauncey R. Jump, of the Twentieth Precinct, charged with uttering counterfeit coin, was dismissed from the force.

Mr. Reynolds, Chairman of the Committee of property holders of Murray Hill, opposed to permitting the Fourth-avenue Railroad to use steam below Forty-second street, informed the Board that notwithstanding the directions given to the General Superintendent to enforce the ordinance against the Railroad no visible effort had been made to do so.

Judge Clarke said that any man who offered obstruction to the enforcement of the ordinance, o aided and abetted in so doing, laid himself open to indictment,—a predicament in which the Superintendent seemed pretty much to have placed himself.

Mr. BOWEN, Mr. STRANAHAN, and other members, assured the gentleman that the ordinance would be carried into effect.

Mr. STILWELL reported recommendations on a number of charges against officers of the force, which were adopted.

An application from a hotel-keeper at Rockaway for policemen to prevent persons indecently exposing themselves on the beach during the Summer season, was laid on the table, Rockaway being out of the Metropolitan Police District.

The Board then went into secret session.

Coroners' Inquests.

SUICIDE CAUSED BY RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT.—A German, giving his name as PETER WILSON, took a room about ten days ago at the Seaman's Boarding-house, No. 7 Carlise-street. He attended prayer meetings every day, read his Bible a great deal, and when not employed reading talked to the occupants of the house upon the subject of religion. About 8 o'clock Wednesday morning the report of a pistol was heard on the top of the house, and he was soon after found lying dead on the roof, a pistol clenched firmly in his hand, and his brains scattered about in every direction. An inquest was held on the body on Wednesday, and a verdict of death by suicide while temporarily deranged rendered. Nothing could be learned of the history of the deceased.

THE MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A COLORED WOMAN.—An inquest was held Wednesday upon the body of the colored woman known by the name of "Granny CLARK," who lived with her daughter at No. 58 Leonard-street. The body, as previously reported in the TIMES, was found in a box at the dépôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and it was supposed that death was the result of foul play. A *post mortem* examination showed, however, that death was caused by consumption, and a verdict was rendered accordingly.

Police Intelligence.

PECULIARLY UNPLEASANT PREDICAMENT FOR A GENTLEMAN—CITY STATION-HOUSES AND BED BUGS.—A well-dressed and confident-looking young man attempted, at 10 P. M. on Wednesday, to pass a counterfeit bill at the store of Frederick Daell, in the Bowery. Mr. Daell detained the stranger while he sent for an officer. Following his detention, a man and a woman, who were outside the store, and who, undoubtedly, were "pals" of the prisoner, were observed suddenly to make active tracks from the premises. The young man protested in very vigorous English against going with the officer. His vigorous saxon and accompanying expressive gesticulation with his fists failed to move either the unrelenting storekeeper or the sturdy official. He was taken to the Eleventh Ward Station-house, and would give no other name than "John Doe." The following concluding sentences from Captain Squires' official report of the matter to the Deputy Superintendent tells the rest of the story. "He put on some 'high airs,' and prated loudly about a respectable gentleman being locked up among thieves. During the night he uttered divers terrific anathemas against the bed-bugs, who seemed to resist his intrusion upon their domain by a very vigorous assault upon his exquisite person."

RESORT FOR DISREPUTABLE CHARACTERS BROKEN UP.—At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Sergeant Lefferts and a possé of the Detective Police made a descent upon No. 15 White-street, an alleged resort for gamblers, burglars, confidence operators, thimble-riggers and pickpockets. There was a lively scampering among the inmates of the house to get out of the way of the Police. One or two perilled their necks by jumping out of a rear window, but officers stood ready to extend to them the hand of welcome. It was deemed advisable, beforehand, to provide against such eccentric and dangerous exits, and so neatly was the affair managed that not a single one escaped. Ten men were arrested. The prisoners were taken to the Police Head-quarters and locked up to await an examination, which will take place today. Among those arrested were five whose likenesses already decorat s the "Rogues' Gallery." A quantity of gambling checks were found in the house. John Jackson, the proprietor of the place, vehemently insists that his house is as reputable as any bar-room in the City—that he keeps as reputable liquors as any body else, sells as reputable cigars, and is patronized by a reputable, cash-paying people. Wm Kaufmann, a German, who owns the building and keeps a blacksmith's shop in the rear, says he hired the place to Jackson for a "Reading Room," but that he, some time since, made up his mind that the patrons of the place were a hard class of readers, whose presence he did not care to have about any place of his.

YOUNG BURGLARS ARRESTED.—At an early hour yesterday morning two young men were discovered by a policeman in Greenwich-street carrying a basket. When they saw the officer they dropped the basket and fled. The officer arrested one of them, who proved to be an Eighth Ward Short Boy, named Bryan Brady, and who subsequently was locked up by Justice QUACKENBUSH for trial. The basket contained about $200 worth of brass faucets, which had just been stolen from the manufactory of A. W. Metcalf in Desbrosses-street. A youth giving his name as George Williams was yesterday locked up to answer a charge of breaking into the liquor store of Edward Bonnal, No. 289 Bowery, and robbing the money drawer. The place has been broken into several times lately, and the prisoner confessed that he had committed the burglaries.

A WOMAN HANGING FROM A FOURTH-STORY WINDOW.—As Officer Patterson, of the Sixteenth Ward, was patrolling his beat, at 3 yesterday morning, he heard the cries of a female. In a minute or two he discovered a woman hanging by her hands on to the window-sill of the fourth-story window of the dwelling-house No. 195 Seventh avenue. He immediately rushed into the house, and succeeded in reaching the room in time to save her life. The woman, whose name is Mary Duffy, is an Irish woman, of intemperate habits, and has recently been suffering from *delirium tremens*. Her friends were cautioned to keep a sharper eye on her, and not to allow her in future to sleep at such an elevated height from the ground.

ANOTHER EMETIC CASE.—A well-dressed young fellow, who refused to give his name, was arrested, Wednesday, for attempting to pass a counterfeit bill at a lager-bier saloon in the Fourteenth Ward. He was taken to the Station-house, and no counterfeit money being found on his person, Captain Williamson—having been told by Officer Montgomery, who made the arrest, that he had swallowed something—gave the fellow an emetic. The emetic was swallowed under violent protest, but it had the desired effect. Several counterfeit bills were thrown up, comprising new counterfeit fives on the Commercial Bank of Troy, and new counterfeit ones on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Poughkeepsie. He threw away a pocket-book, which could not be found.

OPPOSED TO BEING ARRESTED.—Wm. Beardom, *alias* "Billy Cotton," well known to the Police of the Fourth Ward, where he resides, knocked a stranger down on Monday night, for which Officer Hoy arrested him. The prisoner drew back his fist and sent it with such momentum against the head of the officer that it knocked the latter down. The officer jumped up in quick time and hit Billy over the head with his club, which had a very mollifying effect upon him. The officer took him directly to the Station-house without further difficulty. Justice WELSH yesterday committed him to the Tombs.

THE STABBING CASE AT BLANCARD'S HOTEL.—The lawyer, Edward J. Anderson, who stabbed Captain Dunham a few nights since at Blancard's Hotel, in Broadway, was yesterday admitted to bail by Justice QUACKENBUSH in $5,000 to appear for trial at the Court of General Sessions. Edward Dunn, of No. 300 Madison street, and Daniel Mehan, of No. 87 Spring-street, became his sureties. Captain Dunham is pronounced out of danger.

BOGUS CHECK OPERATOR.—Edward M. King, a resident of Williamsburg, was, Wednesday, held to bail by Justice CONNOLLY, to answer a charge of passing a bogus check for $151 91 on the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Williamsburg. He bought six barrels of sugar at No. 102 Front-street, and, it is alleged, gave the check in payment for them—the check proving worthless, as he had no money in the bank to meet it.

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF THE PILOT LAWS.—A warrant was issued on Wednesday for the arrest of Capt. Clark, of the steamtug *A. Clark*, on the charge that, although not a licensed pilot, he had piloted four vessels through Hurl-Gate, in violation of the Pilot laws. Henry A. Mason, an East River pilot, preferred the complaint.

TEARING UP A NOTE.—A German, named Geo. H. Cordes, was committed to the Tombs, Wednesday, to answer a charge of tearing up a promissory note for $200, presented to him for payment. The note was given to Mrs. Adey, of No. 100 Baxter-street.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.—It is deserving of remark that during the past three months the Mayor's squad have been so active as to effect no fewer than 1,275 arrests. They have also returned to parties defrauded at mock auctions, to others swindled by bogus tickets, and in other fraudulent ways, no less than $12,000 during the same period.

On Thursday, John Farlow, in the employ of Mr. John A. Davis, boot dealer, Beekman-street, was brought up on charge of stealing a pair of gaiter boots. Committed for examination.

A party named Bell was arrested for keeping an intelligence office in Howard-street without a license. Judgment suspended.

FIRE IN ELIZABETH-STREET.—The alarm of fire for the Fifth District, at 5 P. M. yesterday, was caused by the roof of the dwelling-house No. 211 Elizabeth street catching fire from a spark from the chimney. The fire was speedily extinguished, the damage not exceeding $25. No insurance.

[Advertisement.]

☞ SWAN & Co.'s Lottery Commissioners indorsed by the Mayor and Postmaster of Augusta, and an Ex-United States Senator of Georgia.

A CARD

From the Commissioners, and Certificates from the Mayor and others of the City of Augusta:

Augusta, Richmond County, Georgia:

This is to certify that we have superintended the drawings of the Sparta Academy Lottery, SAMUEL SWAN & Co., managers at Augusta, Georgia, from the commencement of its drawings, and still continue to superintend the same. Each drawing is solely and exclusively under our control, and we can assure the public that the managers are men of honor, respectability and fair dealing, and everything connected with the entire business is carried on with the most scrupulous and exact integrity.

LEON P. DUGAS,
FREDERIC C. BARBER,
Commissioners of Sparta Academy Lottery.
AUGUSTA, Ga., June 7, 1858.

AUGUSTA, Ga., June 7, 1858.

From long personal acquaintance with LEON P DUGAS and FREDERIC C. BARBER, we take great pleasure in certifying that they are men of the highest integrity and probity, and in this community are esteemed and regarded as highly honorable and worthy citizens.

Hon. B. CONLEY,
Mayor of the City of Augusta.
JAMES M. SMYTHE, Esq.,
Postmaster of the City of Augusta.
Hon. JOHN P. KING,
Formerly U. S. Senator.

[Advertisement.]

☞ BRANDRETH'S PILLS, sugar-coated, have neither taste nor smell, and will keep for all time and in any climate. Families will find them, thus prepared, or otherwise, admirably adapted for children, or for the varied infirmities of maturer years. Brandreth's Pills cure by opening the natural outlets, and giving nature a chance to get rid of disease naturally. The experience of a life-time, and the sale of twenty-one millions boxes of the Pills, are satisfactory evidence that they are invaluable. They should be used in the prevailing dysentery, and the cure will be immdelate. Principal office, No. 294 Canal-street. Sold also at No. 296 Bowery, and No. 241 Hudson-street. Vegetable Universal Pills, 25 cents a box; Sugar-coated, 13 cents, twelve pills in a box.

[Advertisement.]

"WHO IS YOUR 'ATTER ?"—This question, painted on a handbill, drew thousands to the store of a celebrated English hatter. Let it equally benefit the inimitable KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, for his Summer style is fashionable, elegant and suited to any countenance. Our friends will take the hint.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Persons leading sedentary lives will find in HOLLOWAY'S Pills the best substitute for exercise which science can supply, and in his Ointment a remedy for all ulcerous diseases. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU takes his benefit at this favorite Theatre, and presents four amusing pieces. The youthful Irish Comedian, "Master ALFRED STEWART," Miss MARIA BARTON, and all the favorites appear.

[Advertisement.]

TO KEEP COOL IN HOT WEATHER—Wear the RANKIN'S ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER VESTS—light, elastic, gently absorbing perspiration, and extremely cheap. A. RANKIN & Co., No. 96 Bowery.

LONG ISLAND.

COMMENCEMENT OF PACKER INSTITUTE.—The annual commencement of the Packer Ins itute, in Joralemon-street, held last evening, was a pleasant occasion, as it always is. The graduating class numbered thirty young ladies—the largest company that have ever received diplomas at one time in this Institution. The reports in the Academic and Collegiate Departments were read by Dr. BELL and the Rev. Dr. BUDDINGTON. The Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK read the report on Compositions. The number of compositions placed in the hands of the Committee was seventy-seven. Of these, twenty-six were specially named as deserving of commendation. Eight were selected from the whole number to be read publicly, the readers being J. M. VAN COTT, Esq., and Professor RAYMOND. "Great Men's Wives" was the first read; it was a very just homily to young maidens who hoped to be wives. "Humbugs," "Life a Game," and others, were read. The Committee on Compositions favored the pupils with some excellent criticism. The exercises were enlivened with a variety of songs, three of which were original compositions, including a "Farewell to the Graduates," sung by all the pupils. The Institution is in a flourishing condition, continuing under the capable supervision of Mr. CRITTENDEN.

Brooklyn Items.

BROOKLYN COLLEGIATE AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.—The Commencement of this Institution took place at the Athenæum Wednesday evening. The audience was very large, the exercises were exceedingly interesting and the address of the Principal, Dr. RAYMOND, pertinent and pungent. The declamations by the boys were generally well-delivered, and for the most part learned by heart; one or two, indeed, like unfinished business, had not been sufficiently committed, but as a general thing there was nothing to complain of. It was a pleasant occasion.

OPENING OF A PUBLIC SCHOOL GYMNASIUM.—The teachers and pupils of Public School No. 19 on Tenth-street, Brooklyn, Eastern District, assembled at the School, yesterday afternoon, to inaugurate the new Health Department and Gymnasium, which has been recently organized there. After declamation and singing by the scholars, the guests were invited to the large hall in the upper story of the building where the pupils were put through a course of calisthenics to their own great physical advantage and the edification of the company. Addresses from Prof. METCALFE, Mr. TUTTLE, Alderman HUNTLY, Mr. SEDGEWICK, of the Metropolitan Gymnasium, New-York, and Mr. STUART closed the exercises.

A correspondent of the Newark *Advertiser* says a traveling daguerreotypist was horsewhipped at East Hampton, L. I., last Friday. He invited two little girls to his rooms, offering to take their pictures without charge. Delighted with the idea, they accepted the invitation, and one at a time went in. The two ages were eight and ten. He exposed their persons and behaved in a manner not to be described here. The next day they told their father, who went immediately to search him out, but finding he had made tracks for other parts, he took a few of his neighbors, men of sense, standing and strength, and set out for the retreat of the unprincipled scamp. They found him about two miles out of town, took him aside, explained to him the nature of his offence and of their errand. They then seized him by the collar and inflicted about fifty cuts with a good stout horsewhip around his lower extremities.

FIRES.—At 8 o'clock yesterday morning the carpenter-shop of TRUE W. ROBBINS, on Oxford-street, near De Kalb avenue, was destroyed by fire. Loss $250.

The alarm of fire at 11½ o'clock Wednesday night was caused by a bonfire kindled at the foot of Atlantic street.

A shed, in the rear of No. 81 Hudson avenue, accidentally caught fire, yesterday, but the fire was speedily extinguished by residents in the vicinity.

A stable, corner of Hamilton-street and Lafayette-avenue, was partially destroyed by fire.

MAN MISSING.—A man named FREDERICK OETHMAN, residing in Van Brunt street, Red Hook Point, left his home Tuesday afternoon to look for a horse, and has not since been seen by his family. He left in his shirt-sleeves. It is feared that he has met with some accident. The middle finger of his right hand is crooked and stiff. He had on light gray cassimere pants, calf gaiters, light Summer cap and pink shirt.

CIRCUIT COURT NOTICE.—Special motions for July must be noticed, for the first Monday, but on account of the celebration of the Fourth, they will lie over until the 12th, when Judge EMOTT will be present, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Jersey City Items.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH.—The Committee of the Common Council of Jersey City have made arrangements for the celebration of the Fourth of July on Monday next, as follows: At sunrise the Continentals will fire a salute of thirteen guns from the Cunard dock; at noon, thirty-two guns will be fired and the church bells rung. Also, at sunset. No public parade will take place, and no oration is expected to be delivered. In the evening, at 7 o'clock, fireworks will be let off at Hamilton-square, and Dodworth's full band will be in attendance. The Common Council have made an appropriation of but five hundred dollars, consequently the Committee were obliged to confine themselves within that limit.

SUPPOSED SUN-STROKES.—A woman and two men were cared for yesterday, being found in the street laboring under what was supposed to be *coup de soleil*. One of the men was found to be subject to fits, and and neither of them were found to be genuine *coups*.

ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday evening, a little girl, about six years of age, while carrying a child about one year old, in Sussex-street, near Hudson, stumbled and fell, injuring the babe very seriously about the head. It was feared, at first, that the skull was fractured, but on examination the wounds were found to be but superficial.

The Evils of Slavery—Letter from Hon. John Letcher, of Virginia.

From the Richmond South.

LEXINGTON, Va., Friday, June 25, 1858.

To the Editor of the South:

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 21st inst., contains an article on the Gubernatorial election, in which reference is made to Dr. RUFFNER's address on the subject of Slavery, and the connection of myself and others with its publication. I have no complaint to make of the editor for his reference, as my acts and opinions are proper subjects of criticism, nor do I seek to evade any just responsibility for either.

At the time of the publication of that Address, I state frankly, that I did regard Slavery as a social and political evil. I did not regard it then, or since, as a moral evil, for I was at that time, have been ever since, and am now the owner of slave property, by purchase, and not by inheritance I think I hazard nothing in saying that, at that day, such an opinion was held by a large number of the citizens of Virginia, on both sides of the Blue Ridge. Since that time much more attention has been given to the question: it has been much more thoroughly examined in all its bearings, and is much better understood, not only in Virginia, but throughout the entire South. All must admit, that within the past ten years, the question has been discussed with an ability never before expended upon it, and an impression thus made upon the public mind that has resulted in an almost entire revolution of public sentiment. Previous to 1847, I had given very little consideration to it; subsequently, however, I did examine it, and became entirely satisfied, not only that my opinion, as to the social and political influence of the institution, was erroneous, but I acknowledged my error.

When I became a candidate for a seat in the Reform Convention, the subject having been alluded to in the progress of the canvass, I answered in my speech to the people of Augusta, that I had changed my opinion, and stated that if my fidelity to the institution was distrusted by any man it was his duty to oppose my election to the position I sought at the hands of the people. I was elected, and my course in the Convention, and for the past seven sessions in Congress on all matters connected with Slavery, will attest the sincerity of my convictions. The Journals of both Bodies are accessible, and to them I refer for my votes.

The *Whig* of the 23d inst., contains a much longer article on the same subject, which embodies the letter addressed to Dr. RUFFNER, and sundry extracts from the address. The speech delivered in the Franklin Society was a calm argument on the social and political influence of Slavery upon agricultural and mechanical development of Western Virginia. The published address contained many things so exceptionable that those (with one exception, I believe) who called upon him to publish the speech, refused to contribute to the cost of the publication of the pamphlet. These facts are well known here.

In conclusion, I have only to add, that those who distrust my fidelity to my native State and her institutions, are bound by every consideration of duty to them elves, and the community in which we live, to oppose my elevation to any political position I may aspire to. J. LETCHER.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—The Syracuse *Daily Standard* says: "Gov. KING, Hon. WM. KELLEY, Hon. B. N. HUNTINGTON, Hon. DAVID WAGER, B. P. JOHNSON, Esq., and other Commissioners of this Institution, were in session on Monday, for the purpose of awarding the contract for its erection. We understand that the question of location is one about which the Commissioners are much exercised. It is evident that the location at Ovid is not satisfactory nor advantageous, and that the Commissioners seriously contemplate exchanging it for one more desirable.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 1.

$1,600	Ohio State 6s '60	100¾	105 N. Y. Cen. R. R.... 82⅝
2,000	Va. 6s ex int.	92¾	300 do..... 82½
50,000	Mo 8s Rexin.b60	85	50 do.....b60 82½
3,000	Tn St 6s'90 ex.int	91¾	500 do.....s60 82½
1,000	Cal State 7s.	85	500 do.....s30 82⅝
500	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	99⅞	700 do..... 82⅝
500	Ill. C. R. R. b...	85¾	550 do.....c 82⅞
1,000	do.....s60	84	100 do.....s10 82⅝
15,000	LaC. & M. l g.b.s30	34½	150 do.....s30 82
18,000	do.....c	34⅜	100 Hud. River R. R. c 26½
10,000	do.....s60	33	620 Chic. & R. I. R. R. 73⅜
10,000	do.....s60	32½	150 do..... 73⅜
17,000	do.....s3	34½	200 do.....b3 73⅛
6,000	do.....	34	100 do.....s30 73½
3,000	Har. 3d m b. ex in	85¾	200 Harlem R. R.....b60 10
200	Erie R. R.....	17⅝	100 Harlem R. R. pfd.. 22½
50	do.....	17⅜	600 Reading R. R. 44⅛
100	Mer. Bank.....	110	100 do..... 44⅛
12	Atlantic Bank.....	77	400 do.....b60 44¼
100	Del. & Hud. C'l Co.	98½	900 do.....s10 44
10	Penn. Coal Co.....	74	20 M. S. & N. I. R R 21⅛
100	Far. Loan & T....	60	50 M. S. & N. I. pref. stock.....b50 42¼
200	Gal. & Chic. R..b60	85½	70 do..... 42¾
210	do.....	85¼	50 Panama R...ex.div 302
600	do.....b60	85¾	50 Ill. Cen. R.....s60 75
100	do.....c	85¼	200 LaCrosse & Mil. R. 6¾
100	do.....s60	85	

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Cal. St. 7s N. B.	86	100 Clev. & Tol. R. R.. 32½
2,000	Ohio St. 6s '60...	100⅞	100 Chi. & R. I. R. R.. 73½
1,350	Ohio 6s '65.....	93¼	50 do.....165½
8,000	do.....	95	200 Reading R. R.....s60 43
4,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90..	91¼	250 do..... 44
48,000	Mo. State 6s.....	85	100 do.....s15 43⅞
15,000	Brook. Cy 6s ex. in	98	150 M. S. & N. Ia. R. R. s30 21⅜
6,000	LaC. & M. L. G. Bds	33	100 Ill. Cen. R. R.... s3 78
4,000	do.....	33¼	do.....s60 78¼
1,000	Gal. & Chi. 2d M. B.	89	200 Gal. & Chi. R. R. s50 85½
200	N. Y. Cen. R. R. b10	82¼	100 do.....s60 85½
200	do.....s3	82⅜	120 do..... 86

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$780	G W. M. I. s. of 1857	54¾	20 Bowery Fire I. Co.. 170
400	do.... 1858	45	50 do.....165½
20,000	Sac. Co. c. o. d.	30	50 Metropolitan F. I. Co. 100
500	T. C. & I Co 1st m	65	30 Firemen's I. Co.... 146
1,000	M. City. Tenn. 6s	71½	10 Amer. Express Co.... 87½
2,000	LaC. & Mil. R. 7s.	34	12 Second av. R 92
5,000	C. of Wheeling 6s	31	10 Manhattan Bank..135
3,000	City of Wat'n 6s	35½	25 Metropolitan Bank. 106¾
4,000	T. of Wat. Wis. 8s	36	50 Security F. I. Co ...115
4,000	Phil. C. Co. 6s each	82	50 Sea guard F. I. Co... 23
20	Gallatin F. I. Co....	90½	30 Harlem R..... 9¾
13	Continental Bank...	96	20 New World F. I. Co 165
5	Resolute F. I. Co...	107½	

THURSDAY, July 1—P. M.

There has been some activity in the Street to-day in the way of paying and collecting the half yearly dividends. But the movement makes no change in the price or easy supply of money, nor do the collections for foreign account perceptibly influence the rates of Exchange. We quote demand money loans at 4 ℔ cent.; short discounts on prime paper 4 ℔ cent.; 90 days' to 6 months' paper 5@6 ℔ cent.; bills on London 109⅜ @109¾; Paris f. 5, 12½ to the dollar. There is little or no export demand for Bullion. The half yearly payments, this morning, of interest on the Federal and State loans have stiffened the demand for United States 6s of 1867-'68, and for Missouris, Tennessees, &c. The State of New-York pays off, of the principal of her loans, over $3,000,000, while the new negotiations only amount to $1,800,000. We hear of no important defaults in the payment of interest on City obligations. A number of the old cases of Railway default remain unprovided for. A large amount of money is disbursed for Bank and Insurance dividends this week. The first State Loan of the new Commonwealth of Minnesota, was awarded by the Governor and Treasurer, now in the City, to-day, at 100⅜ ℔ cent. for an 8 ℔ cent. stock, to run to 1867, to Messrs. CLARK, DODGE & Co. Messrs. F. P. JAMES and T. P. RICHARDS each bid for a similar stock at par The other bids were for a stock bearing 9@10 ℔ cent. ℔ annum. The Loan is for State purposes alone. The total amount offered for was $1,573,000. The proposals were for $250,000, at the lowest rate of interest, not to exceed 10 ℔ cent. ℔ annum.

At the Stock Exchange, the leading business on the Share list was in New-York Central, which was offered freely, on the *Bear* account, 60@30 days, at 82 ℔ cent., said to be on the unfavorable result rumored of the Buffalo conference of Railway people. The cash stock opened with sales at 82⅝, and closed 82⅞ ℔ cent. There was no additional information, by telegraph, in the afternoon papers, in regard to the result of the Convention, nor do the *Bulls* in the stock any more than the other party, seem to calculate upon a compromise of the difficulties raised by the Erie Company. The quotation closed steady, 82⅛@⅞ ℔ cent. The principal sellers on time are connected with the direction of the Erie Road. The Western shares were higher and closed firm: Rock Island, 73⅛; Galena, 86@85⅞, and Illinois Central 78 ℔ cent.—the last an advance of 4 ℔ cent. on the lowest sales of yesterday. Reading left off 44 cash, while contracts were made at 45, seller to deliver in 60 days. There were heavy sales of La Crosse Land Grants at 34⅞ down to 33 ℔ cent., cash, and 33@32½, seller 60 days. Missouri Sixes sold at 85 ex dividend, and Tennessees 91¼ ex dividend. There were bids at the close for $50,000@$100,000 Missouris 85@85⅛, cash, and $200,000, buyer 60 days, at 85¼ ℔ cent. Brooklyn City Sixes brought 96 ex dividend. The general market closed steady.

The July interest on the debt of the State of Illinois is provided for with Messrs. KETCHUM, HOWE & Co, Exchange-place, instead of American Exchange Bank, as reported in our paper of yesterday.

The London circular of Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE, broker in American stocks, says of the Illinois Central:

"We trust, that with $60 unpaid on 174,964 shares, representing a capital on which the Directors can draw of $10,497,840 a sum amply sufficient to meet all their wants until the redemption of the bonds, we shall have an end of this resort to floating liabilities and continued creation of debt. It is unseemly, even, for men of the known wealth of the proprietary of this railroad to be borrowing money in Wall-street at exorbitant rates of interest, when a call would raise the credit of the Company to the highest point."

As Monday next, July 5, will be kept as a close holiday, the suggestion is made that the City Banks will send in their weekly averages on Saturday, in time for publication in the TIMES, the official paper of the Bank Department, on Monday morning, and for the accommodation also of the other morning papers who use the footings of the weekly statement as made up at the Clearing House. The averages will of course be for only *five* business days instead of six.

The Importers' & Traders' Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 ℔ cent., payable on and after July 12.

The following is this day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Receipts	$157,111 43
Payments	228,901 57
Balance	6,415,663,28

The receipts include $81,000 from Customs.

The increase of receipts for Customs at this office in June, 1858, was $785,861 93, and not $1,214,138 07, as per monthly statement.

The Illinois State Interest is payable at the office of KETCHUM, HOWE & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place, and not at the American Exchange Bank.

The following is the official statement of deposits and coinage at the Mint of the United States, Philadelphia, during the month of June, 1858:

GOLD BULLION DEPOSITED.

	Value.
From California	$759,295 00
Other sources	56,155 00
Total gold deposits	$815,450 00

SILVER BULLION DEPOSITED.

Including silver purchases	$269,600 00
Spanish and Mexican fractions of a dollar, received in exchange for new cents	30,000 00
Total silver	$299,600 00
Copper cents (O. S.) received in exchange for new cents	3,580 00
Total deposits	$1,118,630 00

COINAGE EXECUTED—GOLD.

Denomination.	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Double Eagles	38,579	$771,580

SILVER.

Half Dollars	300,000	$159,000
Quarter Dollars	520,000	130,000
Total	820,000	$289,000

COPPER.

Cents	2,600,000	$26,000

RECAPITULATION.

Gold Coinage	38,579	$771,580
Silver Coinage	820,000	289,900
Copper Coinage	2,600,000	26,000
Total	3.458,579	$1,077,580

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

METROPOLITAN BANK, No 108 BROADWAY, } NEW-YORK, June 22, 1858.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the METROPOLITAN BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. payable on and after the 1st Monday of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. till the day of payment

By order, GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

KENOSHA, ROCKFORD, AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.

☞ THE INTEREST MATURING JULY 1, ON Farm Mortgage Bonds, issued to Kenosha and Rockford Railroad, and interest on Kenosha (Wis.) City Bonds, and Farm Mortgage Bonds, issued to Kenosha and Beloit Railroad, also on First Mortgage Bonds, will be paid at the People's Bank in New-York, on and after July 1, upon presentation of proper coupons.

Real Estate—THURSDAY, July 1.

There was a second partition sale by order of the Sup. Court, by EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., of property on Liberty and Elm streets, namely: No. 133 Liberty-street, N. S., between Washington and Greenwich streets, with building, 25 6 front, 15,6 rear and sides 73.3 and 75 feet, was bought by P. R. VANDUZER for $6,325; on the previous occasion we think it brought $6,750.! Also, No. 32 Elm-street, southwest corner of Pearl-street 25x73.3, was bought by the same gentleman for $12,000, which seemed to be regarded as below its actual value. It previously sold for $10,600. By some irregularity this property was sold over again to-day.

Mr. W. H. FRANKLIN sold a lot on the south side of Thirty-second street, 237.6 feet east of Eighth avenue, 21.10½x98.9 feet, improved with a four story brick house on both front and rear, in the case of the New-York Building Association *vs.* John Collingwood and others. It brought $1,200 above the foreclosed mortgage of $3,300—say $4,500.

We have received from Mr. A. J. BLEECKER the following report of his sale yesterday of Yonkers property, which we then alluded to. The numbers refer to the map:

2 lots on South Broadway, Nos. 75 and 77, $575 each	$1,150
1 lot on Washington-street, No. 1	290
2 lots on Washington-street, Nos. 26 and 28, $295 each	590
4 lots on St. Mary's-street, Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69, $275 each	1,100
1 lot on Buena Vista-avenue, No. 105	552
3 lots on Washington street, Nos. 33, 35 and 37, $280 each	840
4 lots on Grinnell-street, Nos. 44, 46, 48 and 50, $345 each	1,380
1 lot corner Grinnell and Hudson streets, No. 86	450
3 lots on Hudson street, Nos. 44, 46 and 48, $425 each	1,275
1 lot on Dépôt-street, No. 6	700
1 lot on Hudson-street, No. 25	650
1 lot on Woodbine-street, No. 17	400
1 lot on Warburton-avenue, No. 60	650
5 lots on Buena Vista-avenue, Nos. 75, 77, 79, 81 and 83, $800 each	4,000

We hear of large amounts of money offered on bond and mortgage at 6 ℔ cent., but the security required, both as to amount and quality, cannot be readily found.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 1—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull; sales 400 bbls., at $3 75@$4 for common superfine Illinois to choice do., and Wisconsin; $4 25@$4 30 for Extra Ohio; also, 1,000 bbls. scur at $2 75@$3 25. WHEAT dull and lower; sales 3,000 bushels Chicago Spring at 66c @70c. for inferior to good. CORN steady; sales 4 000 bushels prime at 61c. OATS lower; sales 5,000 bushels, at 38½c., free on board. WHISKY steady; held at 21c. FREIGHTS dull, at 10c. on Wheat, and 36c on Flour, to New York. *Lake Imports in the 24 hours ending at noon*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 47,000 bushels Wheat, 37,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Thursday, July 1—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT very dull; sales Chicago Spring at 76c. CORN scarce. No arrivals of Grain vessels. FREIGHTS dull *Canal Exports*—3.000 bbls. Flour; 27,000 bushels Wheat; 5,000 bush. Oats.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 1.

FLOUR firm at $3 90@$4. CORN firm at 50c. WHISKY steady at 19c. MESS PORK in moderate demand, at $14 50. BULK MEATS dull. LARD buoyant at 9¾c.@10c.

CHICAGO, Thursday, July 1—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT firm at a decline of ½c.; sales of 25,000 bushels at 65½c. CORN is steady; sales at 55c. OATS firm. *Shipments to Buffalo*—30,000 bushels Wheat; 26,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments to Oswego*—31,000 bushels Wheat; 27 000 bushels Corn. *Receipts*—1,300 bbls. Flour; 100,000 bushels Wheat; 35.000 bushels Corn.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 1—6 P. M.

Market quiet for FLOUR; sales limited. WHEAT offered in fair quantity, but sales not large. Chicago Spring sold at 85c., and White Michigan at $1 12½. Sales of Four-Rowed State BARLEY at 56c., and Canada at 60c. CORN ranges from 65c. for damaged in cargoes to 70c.@72c. for Prime in car lots; sales 16.000 bushels. Western OATS—Sales 8,000 bushels on private terms. WHISKY—Sales 250 bbls. at 22c.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 1—1 P. M.

FLOUR dull, and no sales of sound; sales 900 bbls. Sour, at $2 75@$3 25. WHEAT very dull; Chicago Spring unsalable over 70c. Standard CORN held steadily, nominally at 60c @61c. Sound OATS lower; sales 5.000 bushels, at 38½c., on the spot. WHISKY held firm. FREIGHTS dull. *Lake Imports*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 81.000 bushels Wheat, 48,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*—5,000 bbls. Flour, 72,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels O